

THE
ANTIQUARY:
70678

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



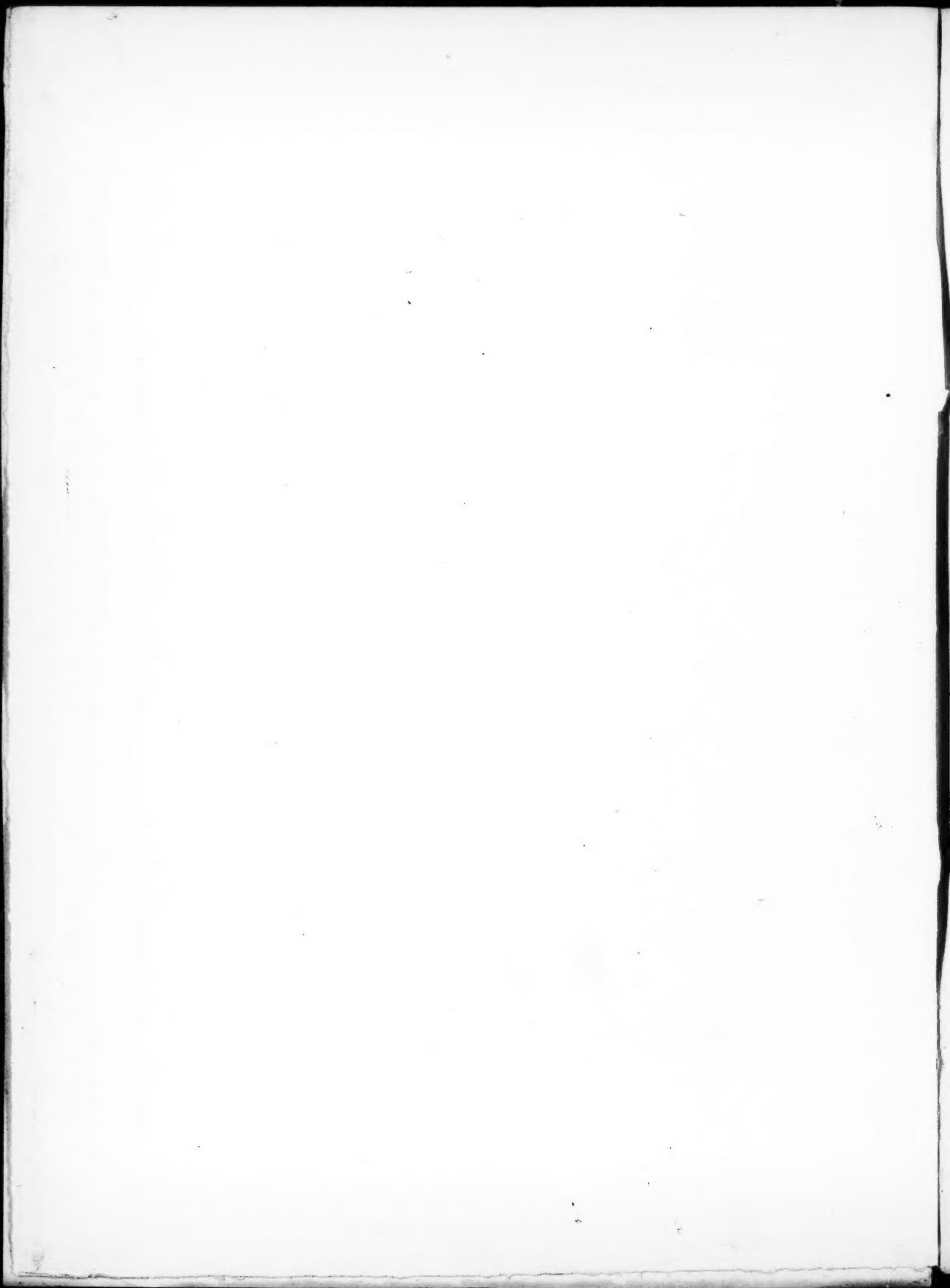
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JULY—DECEMBER.

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The Antiquary



JULY, 1890.

Notes of the Month.

THE Armourers and Braziers' Company of the City of London held an Exhibition of Art Brasswork and Arms in their Hall in Coleman Street from May 20 to 24, the primary object of the show being to encourage artistic work in metals by prizes and examples of excellent old work. It was curious to note that whereas the company in the exercise of its almost complete control over the manufacture and sale of arms, hammered brasswork, etc., within the City used to insist on makers adding initials, none of the modern exhibits were thus identified. In the modern room the productions of the Keswick School of Industrial Arts and the Lyzwick Hall Art School of Keswick were very good in design and workmanship, and many of their exhibits were bought by the Armourers' Company. Especially noticeable was a sconce (No. 107) designed by Heywood Sumner from old Sicilian work, and executed in brass overcast with a ruddy tinge. Among the Indian collection lent by the South Kensington Museum was a beautiful specimen of *cire perdu* casting—the mould and the crucible combined in one piece, as shown by a mould and casting in process of manufacture—a process without such ocular demonstration almost unintelligible. The Wilkinson Sword Company lent among others a double-bladed sword, the blades $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, and Messrs. Barkentin and Krall a casket of unknown date, covered with an elaborately punctured and engraved layer of brass studded with large iron nails.



One of the cases contained a "Forbidden Gauntlet" in Italian sixteenth-century Damas-

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cene work, of which very few are known to exist. The back of the gauntlet closes and is fastened over the clasped fist, making it impossible for the fingers to open and loose the sword or spear—a contrivance condemned by the laws of chivalry. We further noticed a pair of old iron fire-dogs, lent by Messrs. Longden and Co., the models of which were clearly of carved oak, for the mould had taken the grain of the wood and reproduced it in the iron.



This exhibition and the Fine Art Collection shown by the Cordwainers' Company last month, are examples of the good work that can be done by these successors of the mediæval guilds, whilst the Watkin-Eiffel Tower monstrosities, lately shown by the Drapers' Company, yield evidence of the base uses to which they can descend.



The Royal Military Exhibition, at Chelsea, may fairly come under the cognizance of the *Antiquary*, for the Battle Gallery contains relics of British battles of the past two centuries, that is from the Revolution of 1688 down to the present time. The relics, however, of the later battles, as might reasonably be expected, are far more numerous than those of the earlier engagements. General Wolfe's tortoiseshell silver-mounted snuff-box, and Sir John Moore's watch, fob-chain, and seals, are interesting mementoes of two of England's heroes. Here, too, is a still more curious relic, though not a personal one, of that memorable Peninsular retreat and victory. After the action at Corunna, Captain Fletcher commanded the rearguard, and when the troops embarked was the last to leave. As he passed through the gates the captain turned and locked them on the enemy, bringing away the keys with him. These keys of Corunna now form part of the Chelsea Exhibition. The relics of both Wellington and Napoleon are numerous. We confess to being a little sceptical over the identity of some of the exhibits; it is not generally known that Wellington wore two cloaks (Nos. 880 and 883) on the field of Waterloo; that he proved the conqueror when thus handicapped makes the victory all the more remarkable.

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We were glad to see a letter in the *Times* of June 2 from General Pitt-Rivers, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, arguing vigorously in favour of an English Exploration Fund, and reminding Englishmen that their own country, as well as Greece, Egypt, Cyprus, and Palestine, had a history. After pointing out that England has "two buried cities, Silchester and Uriconium, nearly equal to Pompeii in interest," and mentioning the claims of Richborough, Avebury, and Stonehenge, he draws attention to the fund started by the Society of Antiquaries for the systematic exploration of Silchester, concluding: "May I ask through your columns those who are interested in archæological excavations to give assistance to that undertaking, instead of sending money for the purpose of digging up antiquities in foreign countries, which, when they are found, the Governments of those countries have generally the patriotism to keep in their own possession?" This letter seems to have had some effect, for the Silchester fund now amounts to a considerable sum.

A question of interest to archæologists was recently asked in the House of Commons. Inquiry was made of the Home Secretary whether he was aware of the extent to which the action of the weather had corroded Cleopatra's Needle. The reply was eminently unsatisfactory, though of course made in ambiguous terms. Mr. Matthews considered its condition "not unsatisfactory." The examination showed that the weather had only affected the hieroglyphics to the depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and that "in some places" the hieroglyphics were more than 2 inches deep. Granting even the literal truth of this, it is, then, admitted that the question of the total disappearance of the figures is merely a question of a few years. We always thought it a wrong to Egypt, and false to all true principles of archæology, to transport the obelisk to England. The only real way to preserve it is to transport the stone back again to its native air. If we are to keep it, it should be put under cover without delay.

Some interesting donations have been received by the Oxford library, especially a copy of the most important part of the Avesta, the

Yasna, in Zend, with Pahlavi translation, transcribed in the year 1323, presented by Tamaspji Minocheherji, high-priest of the Parsis at Bombay. The oldest known MS. of the Yasna is at Copenhagen, but was only completed twenty-two days earlier than the MS. now in Oxford.

Rev. Greville Chester has given one hieroglyphic, one demotic, one Coptic, and two Greek ostraka, one of which is a corn account of the fifth year of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus. Rev. G. Horner has presented a leaf of a Græco-Sahidic lectionary from Upper Egypt, catalogued by Scrivener as "Eost, 299." Canon Jenkins has given a seventeenth-century Italian MS. of the Pontificato di Paolo IV. Caraffa. An illuminated Latin antiphoner, written at Milan in 1399, has been bought, as well as some rare printed books.

£2,400 has been voted by the University of Oxford for the improvement of the Bodleian. In the matter of book-shelves there will be accommodation provided for about 160,000 additional volumes. As the increase of the library during last year amounted to over 49,000 volumes, this is a matter of great practical importance.

It was in the basement of the Sheldonian Theatre that the Curators of the Clarendon Press were accustomed to store their books in the last century, and it will be highly advantageous that this large area should again be made thoroughly useful by the erection of suitable book-shelves on an improved and modern plan.

Some of the more valuable pictures in the University Galleries, damaged by the action of sunlight, have been successfully repaired under the direction of Mr. Dyer, on the recommendation of Mr. Eastlake. These include two portraits attributed to Bronzino, three pictures of the Florentine School: SS. Bartholomew and Julian, an Annunciation, and St. Paul; also a St. John the Baptist attributed to Pollainolo, and a portrait of Mary Tudor.

A perfectly unique bit of silver has just been

sold at Christie's. It is an incense boat that was part of the plate of Ramsey Abbey, founded more than nine centuries ago. The incense boat is of Tudor workmanship. The double Tudor rose is found on the cover of it, so that the piece may date as far back as 1486. At each end of the boat is a carved ram's head, and the ondée ornament on which it rests is to represent the sea. The piece is thus a rebus—a silver rebus—on the name of Ramsey, though the derivation is incorrect, the final syllable meaning island, as in the well-known forms of eyot or ait. With it was sold a thurible of Edward III.'s time, discovered in Whittlesea Mere with the Ramsey boat, and thus presumably also part of the plate of the Abbey. The instances of such relics coming into the market are very rare.



With regard to the Gunning Fellowship mentioned in the last issue of the *Antiquary*, the following interesting particulars as to its origin are now given: In the year 1887 Dr. R. Halliday Gunning made an offer to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland of a Jubilee gift of £40 per annum, the object being "to help experts to visit other museums, collections, or materials of archaeological science at home or abroad, for the purpose of special investigation and research." Dr. Gunning's generous offer was accepted by the society, and the result has been that a series of most valuable reports on the subjects in question has been obtained. The first two reports were on the contents of the local museums in different parts of Scotland by Dr. J. Anderson and Mr. G. F. Black (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxii.). The third report was on the Museums of Switzerland and North Italy by Dr. Anderson; and the fourth on the archaeological materials of the Culbin Sands, Morayshire. The two last were laid before the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on May 12, and will be published in the next volume of the *Proceedings*. The council have decided that the funds for the next two years shall be applied to making an archaeological survey of the early sculptured stones of Scotland and a complete descriptive catalogue of the same, the work having been entrusted to Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.).

An interesting addition to the Foljambe memorials in the parish church of Chesterfield has lately been brought to light. Within the altar-tomb of Henry and Benedicta Foljambe, a much-worn brass effigy has been found. The head-dress gives the date, and there can hardly be any doubt that it is the missing brass to Jane, wife of Thomas Foljambe, of Walton, daughter of Sir Thomas Ashton, who died in 1451; she was the mother of the above-named Henry Foljambe. We are glad to learn that Mr. Cecil G. S. Foljambe, M.P., has had this effigy fixed on a stone slab, with the following short inscription on a brass plate under the figure:

Jane, wife of Thos Foljambe of Walton Esq.,
daur and heir of Sir Thos Ashton Kn^t, 1451.

The brass is now fixed against the wall of the Foljambe chapel.



Another brass is also about to be restored to its proper place. The Rev. A. S. Brooke, rector of Slingsby, has found a brass plate which was discarded from the church when it was rebuilt about twenty years ago; it used to be fixed on a large stone at the entrance of the chancel, and is much foot-worn. By the aid, however, of Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian, the inscription can be deciphered, and proves to be to the memory of "Sir John Stone, person of this church and chapleyne to therle of Northumberland." He died in 1608, and the invitation to "Pray for the soull" is therefore somewhat remarkable. Mr. Brooke is about to replace this interesting plate in the church of Slingsby.



A curious and valuable find has recently been made in North Wales, near the residence of Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., Dolgelly. Some labourers were returning from their work across an unfequented track, when one of them perceived what appeared to be a plate embedded in the rock. After some trouble they loosened it from its resting-place and carried it home, where it was found after considerable washing and scraping to be a gold plate. Upon the assumption that this was not the only article to be found, a strict search was prosecuted with the result that a vase-shaped substance was brought to light. The two pieces seem to belong to each other, and it is affirmed by experts that they are a

sacramental wafer dish and wine cup, dating back to the thirteenth century, and composed of a low-class gold, weighing altogether 46 ounces. Both of the pieces are very beautifully chased and hammered, and bear inscriptions. The metal was incrusted when found by nearly two inches of vegetable matter. Near the spot is the ancient monastery of Llanelltyd, and it is assumed that these vessels must at one time have belonged to the monks, who during the reign of Henry VIII. buried them in the place where they have just been uncovered.



At the church of Middleton, in Teesdale, there is a bell with a very curious inscription which has long baffled everybody. At last, however, it has been deciphered. Our correspondent writes: The inscription is in black letters; after a little trouble I made it out thus: "tell soulknell at his endi[n]g, and for his soul say one pater noster and one ave Ano dni, 1557." One cause of the puzzlement has been that the words "one pater noster" are on a separate stamp, which is *upside down*. Probably this is one of the "three bells of an hundredthe weght" which William Bell, "prest and p'son of middleton, in tesdall," left to the church, and desired his "lord of Lynclon, and doctor Watson of the colledge of Duresme," to see to the hanging in 1558. The bell-carriage is old, and probably that made out of the "xx tres" also given by the same donor to the church (*Wills and Inv. of North Counties*). The other two bells now in the tower are comparatively modern, one being by Samuel Smith, the well-known York founder (^{ss}_{Ebor}), and dated 1697, and the other by Pack and Chapman, cast in 1780. The belfry is a small detached ivy-grown square building, with low pitched roof in the north-west corner of the churchyard.



The Bishop of Derby, with characteristic energy and generosity, has already brought about the adoption of a satisfactory plan for dealing with the church of St. Werburgh's, Derby, so as to provide the necessary accommodation for an increased number of worshippers, and at the same time to retain all that is of interest and value of the older parts of the fabric. Sir Arthur Blomfield, the selected architect, reported in favour of

an entirely new church, but offered an alternative plan by which the seventeenth-century substantial tower could be preserved. The latter scheme, we are glad to say, has been adopted with certain modifications, whereby the eighteenth-century chancel and vestry will also be preserved, so as to form a chapel of the new building. This is a highly satisfactory solution of a difficult question, and infinitely preferable to the clean sweep recommended by the architect, for the chancel has some good features, and it is a distinct advantage to leave its mural and fenestral monuments unmoved.



In connection with the interesting paper recently read by Mr. Hardy before the Society of Antiquaries, on the subject of the early appropriation of pews and seats in churches, a correspondent at Lucerne thus writes: "Visitors to the somewhat desolate cathedral of Lucerne generally visit it for the sake of listening to the fine organ, and some perhaps stop to notice the very good old ironwork of the doors, and especially of the grille of the baptistry; but very few have probably noted or studied the old coats of arms, merchants' marks, and names engraved on small plates, and affixed to the seats in various parts of the nave. These denote the appropriation of the seats. The earliest dated example seems to be 1680, but several seem to be as old as the stained panels of the windows, namely, about 1650. It is not a little remarkable, in this ancient city, to note that a considerable number of these docketed seats (for the most part single ones out of a long bench or pew) have been uninterruptedly occupied by members of the same family from the seventeenth century to the present day."



In the *Antiquary* for April, mention was made of the fine Elizabethan chalice of Hutton Magna, which had been alienated from the church of that village, and sold at a public auction in London. It will interest many to know that the chalice has been traced and restored to the parish. This happy recovery has been effected through the kindness and good feeling of the gentleman who had bought it, and the liberality of a parishioner who gave the money for the repurchase. It is, however, a shame to think

that the squire who sold it should have profited by this very questionable and probably wholly illegal sale.



The *Antiquary* need but seldom concern itself with the appointment of new bishops; but the nomination, by the Marquis of Salisbury, of the Rev. Prebendary Festing to the See of St. Albans calls for a passing word of comment. There is every reason to believe that the appointment is an excellent one all round; but it is also an appointment that should specially commend itself to true archæologists, and to all who really appreciate ecclesiology. Bishop Festing is undoubtedly a man of culture and intellectual refinement, and he would as soon think of blackening his face to reduce it to one dead level of colour, as to lend his sanction to the deliberate obliteration of national history as written in sculptured stone. The lamentable and irreparable mischief that Lord Grimthorpe, in his ignorant arrogance, has already done to the fabric of St. Albans Abbey can never be undone; but there are still many parts that require defending from the restless energy of the lay abbot, and the new bishop's friends declare that he is well able to hold his own.



It is pleasant to learn that an unexpected hindrance has arisen to prevent, or at all events to check, the grimthorping of the church of Chapel-en-le-Frith. It is now contended, with apparently much reason, that the sum of £2,000, left by the late Mr. Samuel Needham upon trust "towards repairing, renewing, or restoring the fabric of the parish church," cannot be used for the purposes of demolition. The vicar has publicly said of the old part of the church: "Nothing under heaven will ever induce me to alter my determination to pull the chancel down; down it shall come at all costs, down it shall come!" Is the vicar, then, going to carry out his miserable policy of destruction out of his own pocket? This objection has been formally raised by a parishioner, and counsel's opinion is now being taken.



The parish church of Kiffin, county Carmarthen, has several good and interesting features, the most prominent of which is the massive fifteenth-century tower. The building is sadly dilapidated, and an appeal is now

being made by the vicar (Rev. O. J. Thomas) for funds for its repair. Our readers may rest assured that no claim of this kind will find a place in the *Antiquary*, save under conditions that satisfy us that no mere detestable "restoration" is being projected. In this case the guarantee for good and necessary work being done is beyond reproach, for the church has been inspected by Mr. Thackeray Turner, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and the services of Mr. Henry Prothero as architect have been secured on the advice of that excellent association.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE last number of the *Annals of Northern Archaeology and History*, issued by the Royal Northern Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen, contains an interesting paper by Dr. Ingvald Undset, the well-known Norwegian archæologist, upon the early Iron Age in Norway. Reference is first made to the bronze kettles with three ears, of which no less than sixteen have been found in Norwegian barrows, but only one in Sweden—at the ancient trading-place Birka, on the Lake Mälar, near Stockholm—and none in Denmark. Characteristically, too, in Norway twelve were found on the west coast, and only four in Eastern Norway, and all these not far from the coast. These kettles date from the seventh and eighth centuries. Dr. Undset is of opinion, contrary to the general scientific belief, that these vessels were imported from Great Britain, and were made by the Celts, in support of which he refers to a few similar ones and fragments found in this country. That so few have been found in this country is ascribed to the circumstance that these realms were already at that period practically Christianized, so that the custom of burying such objects with the dead had almost ceased. Moreover, some of the ears of the kettles exhibit enamelling, an art practised by the Celts from remote times, and in which they were very skilled. Other objects from this age found in Norway also show traces of enamel. The author is convinced that the pagan Norsemen never knew such a

delicate art. The paper is accompanied by some beautifully coloured plates, drawn by Prof. Magnus Petersen, of Copenhagen, showing excellent proof of the perfection of the enamelling upon these Celtic vessels. Dr. Undset finally refers to other objects from this age found in Norway, which he also considers imported; and as their date can be fixed, they afford a good material for the chronological determination of this age in Norway, of which so many remains exist.

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As a supplement to this paper may be considered another by the same author, published in the last *Proceedings* of the Norwegian Society of Science. In this he expresses the belief that the finer kind of sword-hilts from the early Iron Age found in Norway, with inlaid silver and bronze, were also made abroad, just as it has been shown by the late Dr. Lorange, of the Bergen Museum, that the sword blades, too, found in barrows from this age are of foreign make. This Dr. Lorange fully proved by cleaning a number of blades, when the names, initials, or marks of well-known sword-forgers in Northern France and the ancient Franconia came to light. This work, by the way, also contains beautiful illustrations of these blades. Dr. Undset shows a sword-hilt inlaid with silver and bronze found in Northern Hungary, the exact prototype of one found in the valley, Gudbrandsdalen, in the heart of Norway. The Hungarian find, too, shows the same peculiar shamrock-shaped ornamentation which is so characteristic of Norwegian buckles, etc., from this age. It has, however, been difficult to prove their foreign origin, as most other countries were Christianized whilst Norway was still pagan, so that in these the burial custom referred to had ceased. This would further seem to show that Denmark and Sweden became Christianized long before Norway.

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The Norwegian Storthing has increased the grant to the Association for the Preservation of Norwegian Archaeological Remains from £120 to £150 a year. The society has restored a number of ancient churches, remains, etc., of late years.

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Last year a highly-important archaeological discovery was made in Sweden—viz., that in

a large cave situated on the uninhabited Great Carl's Island, off the island of Gothland, far out in the Baltic, were found remains of cave-dwellers and their contemporaneous animals. This is the first trace of cave-dwellers ever found in Scandinavia. With the praiseworthy zeal of the Swedish scientific authorities, all entry into the cave was at once prevented and a body of eminent savants despatched to excavate it. The latter have collected sixty cases of prehistoric remains, now in the hands of the Academy of Archaeology, to be thoroughly examined, whilst further research is to be carried on this summer.

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Several finds of interest have recently been made in Sweden. Thus in the island of Gothland an ancient burial-place has been discovered. Numerous burial-chambers of limestone slabs were found containing human bones, and smaller ones holding an urn with ashes in it. A dagger and a pair of tongs of iron, a lock and some buttons of bronze, were also dug up, as well as two heavy gold chains. At Rödön, in Northern Sweden, four large bronze buckles have been found, whilst in a graveyard near Norrköping a hitherto unknown runic stone has been discovered. This district was once celebrated for these, but some years ago many were recklessly destroyed in the building of a church. Finally, at Mosiön, 151 Cufic silver coins and a silver ornament have been found, and in the province of Blekinge 32 large silver coins dating from 1536 to 1555. Many bear the effigy of Emperor Charles V., and all are foreign. The celebrated St. Birgitha Church at Vadstena is to be restored. It was once one of the most famous in the North. Prof. Hildebrand, the well-known antiquarian, calls attention to the numerous and handsome churches in the little island of Gothland. He has visited fifty-five within 225 miles. They all date from the early Gothic era.

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In Denmark a Viking ship has been found in the Kolding Lake of considerable dimensions, and at Hobro a barrow has been excavated containing a burial-chamber of heavy stones 17 inches long and 14 inches wide. In the wall facing the entrance is a stone-

covered niche, 3 inches high and wide, not yet opened. In the bottom of the chamber lay three flint spears, two flint arrow-heads, two amber pearls, fragments of pottery, and some charcoal. The find dates from the Stone Age. Recently a similar barrow was excavated near the spot. The ruins of the once-famous castle, Hald, have been excavated. It appears to date from the early mediæval age, the tower, etc., greatly resembling the Castle of Coucy, in France, built in 1220. A runic stone, formerly forming the threshold, has been inserted in the wall of Kolind Church. It is 6 feet high, 4 wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick. The runes, which run in four straight lines, are from 5 to 11 inches in height, and fairly defined. The correct translation is: "Toste Osveds, master craftsman, raised this stone to (in memory of) Tove, his brother, who died in Eastern parts."

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In the *Courrier de l'Art*, M. Edmond Durig-hello gives the results of his excavations in Galilea, during which he has come upon some very ancient and uninjured Phoenician graves. They are very important, as they show the mode of burial of the Phoenicians, and by having yielded a rich harvest of ornaments, amulets, and *scarabæ*, as well as a great number of terra-cotta figures representing artisans. By the side of the bodies were always found a number of vessels, which had contained viands and drink.

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From Saida comes the news of the lamentable destruction of an ancient Sidonic royal grave. A large number of graves had been discovered with well-preserved sarcophagi, with the regal one in question. The sarcophagi were conveyed to the museum at Constantinople, but the one of the king, being cut in the rock, had, of course, to be left, and now it seems that it has been destroyed by a mercenary nursery gardener, upon whose land it was situated. This is the more to be regretted, as the director of the famous Constantinople Museum, Hamid Bey, the well-known lover of antique art, and who has done so much to rescue archaeological treasures in the East, would have purchased the land, and had it preserved.

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From Roumania we hear that near Bordei has been discovered a Roman sarcophagus

in stone, well preserved, with inscriptions, which seem to refer it to Piscicula, one of Trajan's lieutenants.

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In Germany excavations have been made at Novesium, a fortified camp on the confines of the ancient Roman Empire, mentioned by Tacitus, between Cologne and Xanten. Here have been found the foundations of two Roman buildings, a very fine pavement in mosaic, the bases of some gigantic columns, forming a peristyle in Roman Doric; the Praetorium, with a Questorium to the northwest, 75 mètres wide by 100 long; a small forum, 29 mètres square, with pilasters; votive stones dedicated to Roman matrons, capitals of columns, richly ornamented, etc. The walls are 2'50 mètres thick, and have been uncovered to the depth of 4 mètres beneath the soil.

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At Benrath, not far from Düsseldorf, a Roman altar has been found, belonging to the Sixth Legion, which was almost always stationed on the Lower Rhine from 70 to 120 A.D.

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In the Tarquinian Necropolis at Corneto have recently been discovered various objects of gold and bronze, and some Greek painted vases, which give Prof. Helbig reason to think that some new element can be gathered therefrom for the elucidation of the subject of ancient sepulchres.

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Near Este a new Euganean inscription has been found, and at Paestum a dedicatory inscription recording the name Q. Ceppius Maximus, patron of the colony.

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In the Campania, the torso of a marble statue of a woman has been found at Santa Maria di Capua *vetere*, and remains of an ancient bath near the villa of Cicero in Pozzuoli have been brought to light.

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In the works now being carried out for the resanitation of Naples, a Latin and Greek inscription has been found to Publius Plotius Faustinus, *Scriba publicus neapolitanorum*. The Greek portion is a decree of the Senate of Naples on the honours to be rendered to the deceased.

In Pompeii, outside the Porta Stabiana, the impression of a human form was detected, and on lime being poured into the cavity, it was found to yield the figure of an adult man lying on his left side, the right foot showing that he wore a sandal.

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It was announced at the last meeting of the Roman Academy, of which an account has reached us, that at Selinunte an important discovery was made, on March 25, in the western fortifications of the acropolis, of a very fine metope of severe type, but of quite advanced art. It represents the figures of a woman and of a youth, having on his head the *petasus*. A reproduction in photograph is promised in the next number of the *Monumenti Antichi*.

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Near the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, in a tomb made of tufa slabs, a vase of Etrusco-Campanian style has been found, which is attributed by the Roman Lincei to the third century B.C.

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The Archaeological Society of Athens, while continuing its excavations at Mycenæ and at Eleusis, has now begun to make a clearance around the Tower of the Winds at Athens and the gate of the Agora, from which important results are expected. They have also obtained permission from the Government to undertake works at Sparta, with the view of discovering the temple of Apollo.

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In the neighbourhood of Trikkala, in Thessaly, have been found the foundations of an ancient Christian temple, several *stelæ*, some ancient coins, and a great number of vases, amongst which are some painted, and ten large *pithoi*. At Olympia a dedicatory inscription of the Roman period has been found. Both at Perkezi and at the Piræus tombs have been recently discovered, most of the latter, which are both inscribed and sculptured, belonging to foreigners of the Roman period.

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The four gigantic stone lions, of good workmanship, recently discovered by Dr. Humann, director of the museum at Berlin, in the excavations he is now superintending at Pirindich, near Smyrna, weigh each of them over two hundredweight.

A New Museum for Rome.

By REV. JOSEPH HIRST.



On June 1, in the cloisters of S. Maria degli Angeli, designed by Michael Angelo, where a hundred columns contrast finely with the beautiful cypresses he is said to have planted in the court, a new museum for antiquities at Rome was formally opened by the Minister Boselli and the Syndic Armellini, and entrance given to the public. The chief collections already placed in order are the bronzes recently discovered, and various objects brought to light during the works about the Tiber. Later on a rich collection of ancient inscriptions will be set up in order in the wings of the cloister, and one wing has been set apart for the mural paintings discovered in the garden of the Farnesina. Eventually all the antiquities from the Tiberine, the Palatine, and Kircherian Museums will be brought together in this new museum at Diocletian's Baths.

In the first room now open to the public are gathered a wonderful series of stucco ornaments, which formed one of the vaults of the painted house unearthed at the Farnesina, during the alterations made by the municipality for the new quay erected to prevent all overflow of the Tiber. Here also can be seen some fine marble urns, sculptured with festoons of flowers and fruit, which were discovered in the tomb of C. Sulpicius Platorinus, at a short distance from Ponte Sisto. Here we must also observe the elegant bust of a child and statue of a woman, found in the same tomb, and a statue of the Emperor Tiberius, which has to be put together from fragments.

In the second room are the two large bronze statues, one representing a boxer and the other representing a wrestler, which were discovered in digging the foundations for the new National Theatre near the Colonna Gardens. Three caryatides of archaic style, sculptured in basalt, from the ancient Palatine collection, can also be seen here.

In the third room is the splendid bronze statue of Bacchus, found in the bed of the Tiber, where rises now the central pier of the Garibaldi Bridge. Close to it is a bronze double-headed goose found in the Tiber near

the Marmorata, and a head, found also in dragging the river, supposed to be an imperial portrait. Here also are placed some fragments of statues of the Emperors, which adorned the Valentinian Bridge, now the Ponte Sisto. Close to the statue of Bacchus is the fragment of the statue of a youth, in basalt, executed in the best taste.

In the fourth room are the stuccoes of other two vaults of the house of the Farnesina, so arranged that their ornaments can be studied in every minute particular, for they bear comparison with the finest reliefs of the famous Aretine ware.

In the fifth room is to be seen the fine marble statue of Bacchus from Hadrian's Villa; a Greek statue of excellent workmanship from Nero's Villa at Subiaco; several *stela* with marble portraits from a sanctuary of Hercules, discovered near the Porta Portese; and, lastly, a cinerary urn with reliefs (recently illustrated by Countess Lovatelli), found in the *columbaria* of the slaves and freedmen of the house of the Statili on the Esquiline. Some fine glass urns and objects in the same material, displayed in a large case, come from the same place.

In an off-room is exhibited the Hermaphrodite statue discovered in digging the foundations of the Constanzi Theatre.

Meanwhile, all the objects that may henceforth be discovered in Rome will belong to this new central museum. Already we have the announcement of a fresh Etruscan find on the Esquiline, namely, a fragment of a vase of red Aretine ware of great delicacy and elegance. It represents the figure in profile of a winged and semi-nude woman with a harp. In Via Cavour has also been found a square plate of glass, of some importance for the history of this manufacture, since it bears in the middle the impression, made while molten, of a double branch of olive bearing a berry, of elegant design; and Visconti believes that this sunken figure was destined to be filled in with enamel or colour.

Professor Barnabei announces the discovery in the bed of the Tiber, near the Palatine Bridge, of a rare military diploma, which he judges to belong to the first years of the reign of Trajan. It comes opportunely to increase the number of the rare series of diplomas

which relate to the simple *jus connubii*, and is a unique example among military diplomas where the clause is added regarding immunities.

But amongst the most important recent discoveries in Rome is a fine series of terminal *cippi*, found on the banks of the Tiber, near the newly populated Prati di Castello. Eight of the fourteen bear inscriptions; while seven of the eight belong to the boundary made by Augustus in 747 (A.U.C.), and one records that of Trajan in 101 (A.D.). These *cippi*, having been found *in situ* on a length of about 100 mètres, enable us to ascertain on a good portion of the right bank of the Tiber the work carried out by Augustus for the protection of the rights of the State.



The Canvas Coat of Sir Hugh Willoughby.

BY THE HON. HAROLD DILLON.



ONE of the least obtrusive and yet most interesting objects at the Tudor Exhibition was the so-called "canvas coat of Sir Hugh Willoughby." It was so described by the noble owner, but a little examination of the garment at once showed that we have in it a specimen of the now unfortunately too-seldom-met-with "jack stuffed with horne," as similar protections were described in the fifteenth-century inventory of the effects of Sir John Fastolfe, printed with explanatory notes in *Archæologia*, vol. xxi.

Of this class of defensive garment it may be interesting to note a few particulars as to construction and appearance, before proceeding to describe the example in the exhibition. Metal armour as used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries had many drawbacks, and we find numerous contrivances suggested and employed to meet these inconveniences. It was expensive, it was heavy, and it much impeded the free action of the body and limbs. Perhaps one of the chief reasons for its cost was the fact that though English iron and English steel nowadays are terms

synonymous with the best, it is clear that in those times our iron and steel were far inferior in every respect, so far as the manufacture of armour was concerned, to the iron and steel of foreign countries, especially that of Spain and Germany. In the reign of Henry VIII. there are instances recorded of English iron being sent into Germany to be tried as to its value for the manufacture of armour. Parcels of this iron were sent in 1530 to Nuremberg to be tested, and as we hear no more on the subject, we may conclude that the result of the trials was unsatisfactory. In Elizabeth's reign, iron having been found in Shropshire, and its adoption for use for armour having been strongly advocated by the magnates of that county, the then Master of the Armoury, Sir Henry Lee, in 1590 conducted a series of experiments as to the relative values of the English metal, and that from abroad, which it appears was used for the manufacture of armour. This, perhaps one of the earliest recorded tests of armour plates, proved eminently unsatisfactory to the national metal, and the subject again dropped. Though in early inventories we come across notices of gauntlets and bascinets of London make, we must suppose that the qualifying term related only to the place of manufacture, or perhaps to some peculiarity of design or fashion. Swords known to be of real English make are sufficiently rare to be much valued for that reason, and foreign workmen were so much employed in England that we cannot be sure of arms or armour being really the work of English hands until more recent times.

This would account for English armour being expensive, though we may be sure much foreign armour passed into England during the wars with France. As to armour being heavy, it is evident that to be efficient it needed to be thick. Of its cumbrousness also we need no proof, and the English nation appear to have been among the first, if not the earliest in Europe, to discard the metal casing, which while imperfectly protecting the wearer, must have largely diminished his power of motion and ability to come to close quarters; which last, according to so great a captain as Monluc, was one of the distinctive features of English fighting. Among the military writers of the sixteenth century we

find many complaints by the older soldiers of the growing disposition of our countrymen to abandon the use of armour. The death of Sir Philip Sidney from his wound received on the field of Zutphen, when having left off his quizzards he had his thigh smashed by a musket ball, was adduced as an example of this evil custom; but no writing or talking could prevail against the evident advantages of freedom of action, and the use of armour, save in the tilt-yard and on such occasions, when not to be hurt, rather than to hurt others, was the prime motive, soon was abandoned. Certainly in the Civil Wars Haslerig's lobsters in their metal shells and Cromwell's Ironsides did for a time obtain advantages over the *nudus miles*, but even in the Civil War we find instances of officers throwing off their buff coats and leading their men to the attack in their shirt-sleeves. The abandonment of metal armour was however, if rapid, still in a manner gradual. Armour for the arms and legs was dropped, but body armour and headpieces lingered. At Zutphen, in the attack on one of the forts, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, describing the gallant behaviour of young Edward Stanley, says: "Since I was borne I did never see any man to behave himself as he did. First clime the breach a pike length before and above anie person that followed him. Soe did he alone maintain the fight first with his pike, then with the stumpes of his pike and afterward his sword against at the least 9 or 10, and everie man either brake his pike upon his brest or hit him with the shot of their musket, yet would he not back a foot, but kept himself in this sort without any man to get up to him the ground was so false being all sandy, insomuch as we all gave him (for) lost if he had a hundred lives; for I was within 7 score yards and less myself, and 5,000 saw it, besides being all in yellow save his curattes."

To come now to the canvas coat of Sir Hugh Willoughby, and to describe it, we may say that it consists of six panels, two forming the defence of the breast, two of the back, and two smaller ones of the shoulders. These panels differ in certain respects in their construction internally, though outwardly they appear similar. The exterior and interior surface of all of them consists of

a stout canvas divided by cord into a series of small equilateral triangles, and with knots at the corners of each triangle.

Thanks to the ravages of rats or damp, we are enabled to obtain a sight of the interior, and find that next the canvasses are layers of tow or hemp. In the front part of the two breast panels there will be found between the two layers of tow a series of circular discs of horn, about 1 inch in diameter, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. Each disc has a hole in the centre, and through the hole the string passes from one surface of the garment to the other. The discs are arranged like tiles, but overlapping from below upwards. The cord, which is knotted each time it comes to the outer surface, is so arranged as to retain the discs in the order described, and also prevents the tow from balling, or getting into lumps or ridges. The overlapping *upwards* is, of course, necessary to allow of the movement of the body backward or forward, and there are thus throughout the whole extent of the panel two thicknesses of canvas, two of tow, and two of horn. This would be quite sufficient to prevent the entry of either edge or point of sword or lance; and when we consider the miserable powder then in use, it is probable that, beyond a stout blow, the bullet of the musketeer would not do much harm. That the sixteenth-century bullet was a mild affair compared with the modern one, with its initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second, we may learn from the diary of the Earl of Essex's campaign in 1591, in France, where it is mentioned that a Captain Powre, receiving a chain bullet on his bombasted doublet, took no hurt, beyond being bruised much by the blow.

The backs and hinder parts of the breast panels of Sir Hugh Willoughby's doublet were constructed on the more common principle of small iron plates about 1 inch \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and of oblong shape, arranged in a similar tile fashion, but apparently without the additional layers of tow. In one place where the rust of one of these iron plates has rotted the canvas, we can observe the construction of this part of the doublet.

The small iron plates are kept in position, like the horn discs, by the cord passing through them. So also in the small panels over the shoulders.

The neck is formed of quilted canvas, like the rest of the doublet, and has but two rows of plates, the upper half of the collar not being so lined.

The panels are separated from each other by a line of unquilted canvas, so that the doublet can be easily folded and lie flat. As to the mode of closing it in front, this was probably effected by lacing, but there are now no traces of eyelet-holes on the two edges of the front panels. The doublet appears to have been made for a medium-sized man, the height of the back panels being 16 inches from neck to waist. There neither are nor were sleeves to this garment, and the arms would thus be quite free. The appearance of the doublet is similar to the dress in which the adventurous navigator is seen in his portrait, lent by Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and of which there is a replica in the painted hall at Greenwich. In the portrait the cord is shown as red; in the actual doublet it was blue. Did we not see the garment itself, we should suppose that Sir Hugh wore no defensive armour, and it is probable that this is not a peculiar case. Many of the hats of apparently civil fashion, seen in portraits of that age, were doubtless metal headpieces, covered with textile materials, and even the broad-brimmed beaver often contained a "secrete," or metal headpiece, often of light fashion, but sufficient defence against a sword-cut.

The high-crowned hat of iron shown at Warwick Castle as belonging to Charles I. was possibly the steel cap covered with black velvet mentioned by Bulstrode to have been worn by him at Edgehill. The hat seen in French portraits, and familiar to play-goers as the Huguenot hat, is singularly like a cabasset, and was no doubt in many cases such a headpiece covered and adorned with velvet and lace.

It was mentioned that tow was used on both surfaces of the system of horn discs in the Willoughby coat, but not with the metal plates. The usual plan seems to have been to paint over the metal with pitch to prevent the surface rusting. In some cases the metal was tinned, as we know the interior portions of metal used in gauntlets were, according to the ordinances of the bodies controlling the makers of gauntlets. Perhaps pitch was

used as being cheaper and more easily obtained in the country. It is mentioned in the *Shuttleworth Accounts*, printed by the Chetham Society, where we find many interesting items of information respecting the make of these defences. They belong to the year 1588, and are near enough to the date of the Willoughby coat to be of use in explaining it.

The notice is :

	s. d.
9½ yards of linnen and canves to make a steel cotte and for a pound of slape (pitch) and some more to make the same	7 1
Towe dowson of thridre pounds (thread points) for towe plate cottes	6 6
1,400 steel plates for a steel coat	8 0
1,650 " " "	9 6

This gives an idea of the number of pieces of metal required for one of these garments, and shows that the steel coat, when made, must have cost somewhat more than such a simple affair would appear to. It also explains the misleading term a "plate-coat." *Plate armour* has been so generally applied to armour of sheets of metal in contradistinction to chain mail, that the term plate-coat gives more the idea of a breastplate and back. The horn discs of the Willoughby coat, if found detached, would puzzle most people, for a button with one eye, as it would appear to be, could not be fastened on to a flexible garment. This class of defensive armour would be less expensive than the brigandine, which had the plates of metal attached to the inner surface of canvas and velvet, by rivets, the exterior heads of which, richly gilt, and in the case of rich and noble owners often fancifully ornamented, are so often seen in illuminated MSS. It was probably also more flexible.

As to the correct name for the Willoughby coat, it would seem that the "jak stuffed with horne" as in the Fastolfe Inventory, 1459; the "doublet of defense covered with velvet" of Sir G. Daubeny's will in 1444; the "lasyng dublett cumworsted co-opertum" of T. Eure's will in 1475; the "stuffed Jacke" of B. Lilburne's will in 1561, and the "cott of plait" bequeathed by J. Heworth in 1471, were all similar defences, differing only in the external covering.

So also the "210 Briggendines covered with black fustian and white linnen clothe called

Millen cottes" (Milan coats) which are mentioned as being at Westminster in 1547, were probably a variety of the *steel cotte*. That they were not always made of new material we know from the fact that in 1562 Queen Elizabeth ordered "9 curates of old Almaigne rivets, 785 pair of splints, 482 sallets, 60 old hedpes and 60 old curats of demilances," to be altered and transposed into plates for making 1,500 jacks for the use of the navy. The French name for these coats of plate, composed of small pieces of metal, appears to have been *escaille*.

A curious instance of the mistakes made by persons translating from one language into another, when both tongues are foreign to the translator, occurs in one of the Calendars of State Papers edited by a Spanish gentleman who has rendered the French sentence, "Certaines brigantinez secretez faictez des calliez gorgiases et richez," into "Certain gorgeous brigandines made of tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl with secret drawers."

The translator evidently thought that the "brigantinez" were some sort of furniture, such as desks or writing tables. The same passage has, however, by an English translator been correctly given in another volume of the Calendars. It is a good instance, showing how necessary it is to study *original* documents, rather than translations.



Monumental Brasses.

(ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO HAINES' MANUAL.)

By R. H. EDELESTON.

(Continued from p. 252, vol. xxi.)

MIDDLESEX (continued).

London, Westminster Abbey.—II. One shield remains, two others lost. III. Canopy and chamfer (not marg.) inscr. mutil. IV. Four shields and a mutil. badge remain. V. Four shields also lost. VI. Chamfer inscr. and two shields lost. VII. Three shields remain, two others lost. VIII. Chamfer (not marg.) inscr., two shields lost.

XII. Inscr. mutil., four shields, eight powderings, crest and mantling. XIII. N.A. of C. XIV. There are five shields. Add XVI. Lat. chamfer inscr. to Simon Langham, Monk, Prior, and Abbot of Westminster; Bishop of Ely and London, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Praenest [in Italy], Cardinal [of St. Sextus], Chancellor and Treasurer of England, and Papal Legate; 1367. Altar Tomb (with recumbent alabaster eff.), Chapel of St. Benedict. XVII. Part of a marg. inscr. to Sir Bernard Brocas [1400], Chamberlain to Anne, Queen of England. Altar Tomb (with recumbent eff.), Chapel of St. Edmund. XVIII. Lat. inscr. to Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, and Privy Councillor to James I., 1616, æt. 79; S.A. of C.

London, Westminster St. Margaret.—I. South wall of S.C.A. Add II. Arms and Eng. inscr. to Susanna Gray, dau. of Hen. Gray, of Enfield, Staffs., Esq., 1654, æt. about 10. West wall of N.A.

Twickenham.—Has a shield with the royal arms; now upright, S.A.

NORFOLK.

Brancaster.—I. Lat. inscr. (in blk. letter) to William Cotyng, Rector, 148-; cross composed of three scrolls, heart, etc., lost. C. II. Lat. inscr. to James Habbys, Rector, 1519. C. III. Eng. inscr. in 16 vv., to Robarte Smithe, who built free school and two almshouses, but dec. (at Brancaster) before endowing them, which was done by Elizabeth, his sister, 1596. N. IV. Lat. inscr. to William Tayler, mcht., 1641, æt. 77. N.

South Creake.—I. In N. II. In N. Add III. A shield (a bend between two bears muzzled; impaling on a bend between two horses' heads erased, three fleurs de lys; a crescent for difference), c. 1600, eff. of lady and inscr. lost. N.

Cromer.—Margarete Conforth, 1518 (eff. and inscr.), worn. S.A.

Felbrigg.—II. In N. IV. A shield remains. Add VII. Eng. inscr. to Robart Lounde, 1612, "berayed at the charge of Agnes, his wyffe." N.

Gaywood.—Eng. inscr. to Thomas Hares, Rector 36 yrs.; "wearied and wasted with constant paines in the ministry," 1634, æt. 62. C.

Hunstanton.—The Altar Tomb of Sir R.

L'Estrange, which had been moved to the W. end of the S.A., has been restored to its former position in the centre of the C.

Metton.—I. In N. Add II. Lat. inscr. to Margarete Doughty. N. III. Eng. inscr. to Symond Taylor. N.

Northrepps.—I. Lat. inscr. to Robert Grey, 1492, mutil. Tower. II. Lat. inscr. (half gone) to — Berys (?) — 6. South Porch.

Norwich, St. John Maddermarket.—I. Inscr. lost, and a modern one added, mur. S.C. II. The inscr. also is scrollwise, mur. S.A. III. has a mchts. mk., and a modern inscr. added, stating that it commemorates Ralf Secker, M.P. 1449, and Mayor 1451; and Agnes, his wife; who were buried in this chapel of St. Mary, c. 1478, mur. IV. Mur. S.A., inscr. lost; a modern one added. V. has a mchts. mk. (with initials T.C.); a modern inscr. added states the eff. to be that of the *second* wife, Johanna, mur. S.C. VI. On one plate (? Flemish) inscr. in raised letters; and has scrolls, names under feet, and arms of the Mcht. Adventurers' Co. and mchts. mk. on one shield, mur. N.A. VII. The bracket is inscribed, and has a monogram (J.E.M.) on it; a modern inscr. added, mur. N. VIII. Has five, not four, sons (on one plate), two scrolls, three shields and monogram, mur. N.A. IX. Mur. S.C. X. Mur. S.A.; arms on inscr. XI. Skottowe, not Scottowe; eleven sons, not two (?), mur. S.A. XII. has four Eng. vv., mur. XIII. Mur. S.C. Add XIV. Eng. inscr. to Wm. Adamson, Rector 18 yrs., 1707, æt. 77, mur. S.C. XV. Eng. inscr. to Mary, wife of last, 1706, æt. 72, mur. S.C. XVI. A shield (quarterly); ? belonging to No. X. Mur. N. XVII. Another, belonging to No. XII. mur. N. XVIII. Three mchts. mks. with initials; another and inscr. lost. S.A. XIX. Eng. inscr. to Sarah Emperor, 1735, æt. 21 wks., mur. N.A. XX. Inscr. to Wm. Emperor, Esq., 1764 (?), æt. 50, mur. N.A.

Norwich, St. Laurence.—Only I. (to which add a mchts. mk., with initials I.A., and a small scroll inscribed "mercy"), and V. to be seen in Aug., 1888.

Norwich, St. Michael at Plea.—II. Rich. Ferrer was Alderman, and twice Mayor, mur. N.Tr. III. has arms and crest, mur. N.Tr. VI. Mur. N. VII. Mutil.

Reedham.—Add II. An achievement of arms; the shield gone, but one of two side shields (Berney) remains, two scrolls over them lost. S.C.

Runton.—I. Apparently lost. II. In N.

North Walsham.—I. In N.A. II. In S.C.A. III. In N.A. IV. In S.C.A. V. and VI. apparently lost. VII. has a shield. N. VIII. In S.A.

Warham, All Saints.—I. has a shield. N. Add II. Lat. inscr. to Edmund Framyngham, gent., LL.B., Fellow of Trin. Hall, Camb., 1626. Wife pos. mur. S.Tr.

Warham, St. Mary.—Lat. inscr., and four Lat. and ten Eng. vv. to Robert Purland, 1630. N.

Wells.—The brass was saved when the church was burnt down in 1879; inscr. in raised letters. Enclose "rector 1446-1449" in brackets. Now mur. C.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Dorchester.—II. has a (mutil.) scroll. III. Upper part of eff. gone. V. Apparently lost, unless it be one of these following: Add VII. Two shields, frags. S.A. VIII. Two shields (one mutil.), frags. S.A.

Oxford, All Souls' College.—I. has four shields, a scroll gone. II. For "in acad." substitute "in cassock"; a scroll nearly all lost.

Oxford, New College.—I. A scroll also lost. II. has two shields. III. partly covered. IV. Eff. apparently lost. V., VI., VII., and IX. have each a scroll. X. partly covered. XI. Lower part of eff. and inscr. apparently lost. XII. has a mutil. scroll. XVII. slightly covered. XIX. has a plate of arms. XX. has a shield. XXI. has a shield.

Thame.—I. Bracket mutil., chamfer (not marg.) inscr. II. One shield left, chamfer (not marg.) inscr. in raised letters. III. One scroll and one Evang. symb. left. IV. has also a shield; chamfer inscr., and not mutil. V. Not now covered, but sons apparently lost. VI. Inscr. mutil.; a large twisted scroll (mutil.) left, and only three Evang. syms. VII. has a twisted scroll and two shields, coloured. VIII. Inscr. mutil. IX. Inscr. cut in stone.

SUFFOLK.

Little Bradley.—I. Inscr. and two scrolls lost; arms cut in stone, mur. C. II. Not

kng., now mur. C. III. Day had also thirteen chil. by his 1st wife (twenty-six in all). Add four shields and a plate of arms. N. wall of C. IV. In C. V. has four shields. C.

Ipswich, St. Laurence.—Add (*Antiquary*, xviii. 70) a shield, with same arms as I. C.

Playford.—Now upright. C.

Stowmarket.—The brass is in N.A.

Great Thurlow.—I. Two shields remain: (i.) six annulets, 3, 2, and 1, and (ii.) the same impaling, on a chief a cross tau between three mullets (Drury); lower part of male eff. and two other shields lost. C. Add II. A man in armour, with helmet, and wife in mantle, c. 1465; no doubt that mentioned by Haines as lost. C. III. A lady in mantle, c. 1460; head gone. N. IV. A shield (a fess engrailed), inscr. and three others lost. C.

Little Thurlow.—Has a shield (on a chevron three roundles, impaling; party per fess indented three fleurs de lys). N.

Woodbridge.—I. Has a shield. Add II. A small plate inscribed "As thou arte sow was | I and as I am so | shalt thou be" | something above, and effs. of civilian and two wives and inscr. below, lost, c. 1600. N. III. Eng. inscr. (shields lost) to Thos. Bolton, of Woodbridge, Esq., 1616, æt. 48. N.A. IV. Eng. inscr. in 8vv. to John Sayer, the younger, 1622, æt. 26. N.

SURREY.

Lambeth, St. Mary.—I. Now mur., N.A. II. has a shield, now mur., N.A. Add III. Eng. inscr. and eight Eng. vv. to Margaret, dau. of Sir Geo. Chute, of Stockwell, Surrey, Knt., and Dame Anna his wife, 1638, æt. 6 yrs. 1 mo., mur., N.A.

Richmond.—I. The effs. are kng. qd. pl. Add II. Eng. inscr., with arms, to Margarite, wife of Thos. Jay, Esq., Commissioner for provisions to the King's army of horse "in these unhappy warrs." had chil.: Thomas, "Capt. of Horse," Frances, wife of Sir Tho. Jervoyse, of Hants., and Eliz.; 1646, mur. C. III. Eng. inscr. with Eng. vv. to James Thomson, 1748, æt. 47; mur., S.A.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Coventry, St. Michael.—I. W. wall of N.A. III. S. wall of S.A. Add IV. Eng. inscr. to Mr. Thos. Bond, draper, sometime Mayor,

and founder of hospital of Bablake. He gave lands to maintain ten poor men, and a woman to look after them, and other gifts, 1506 (? engr. 17th cent.), mur. N.C.A. V. Eng. inscr. to Lisle Cave, of Horspoole, co. Leic., Esq. (5th son of Fras. Cave, LL.D., of Baggraul (?)) in same co.), born at Stamford, Northants, he had four daus. by his 1st wife, Mary, and two sons and four daus. by his 2nd wife, Judeth; 1623. S. wall of S.A. VI. Eng. inscr. to Mrs. Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Vavasor, Knt., Marshall of the King's household, 1631. N. wall of N.A. VII. Lat. inscr. and fourteen Lat. vv. to John Wightwick (youngest son of John W., Esq., "seneschallus" of Coventry), fellow of Pembroke Coll., 1637, æt. 17. W. wall of N.A. VIII. Lat. inscr. (with two Eng. vv.) to Judeth, dau. of Thos. Edmonds, Esq., wife of John Moore, gent., 1636, æt. 72; and Eliz., dau. of Hen. Harewell, Esq., of Coventry, 1640, æt. 23. Joseph Moore, M.D. Oxon., pos. to his mother, wife and four inf. chil. (two shs. in stone); side of A.T. in S.C.A. IX. Eng. inscr. with arms, and twenty Eng. vv., "Written by Himself in the Agony and Dolorous Paines of the Gout" to Capt. Gervase Scrope of that fam., of Bolton, Yorks., 1705. S. wall of S.A. II. Is not in this church, but in

Coventry, Holy Trinity. It bears the arms of Coventry, and also those of the Mercers' Co. quartering a chevron; the male eff. is $\frac{1}{4}$ length, and the wives kng., mur. N.N.A.

Milverton.—I. Lat. inscr. six Lat. and six Eng. vv., to Mary, dau. of Geo. Palmer, gent., 1660, æt. 20 yrs., 4 mos., 4 days, mur. N. II. An inscr. stating that Mr. John Eyers, of Milverton, left by will to the parish £3 per ann. to be paid quarterly from the rent of meadow he purchased of Thos. Beaufy, in the parish of Leek Wotton, for schooling poor chil., mur. N.

Preston Bagot.—Add the date 1633, now mur. C.

Solihull.—I. Correct: four sons and eleven daus. to 1st wife; and one son and two daus. (in one group) to 2nd wife. Now mur. Add II. Eng. inscr. to George Averell, gent., 1637, æt. 98. He had four sons and three daus. by Anne, his wife. Mur. N.Tr. III. Henry, son of Geo. and Anne Averell, 1650, æt. 73. Mur. N.Tr. IV. Anne, wife of George

Averell, 1653, æt. 92. Mur. N.Tr. V. An inscr. anonymous, seventeenth cent. Mur. N.Tr.

Wotton Wavon.—I. has five shields and chamfer (not marg.) inscr. on two sides. Add II. Eng. inscr. to Lady Agnes, wife of Sir John Smyth, Knt., Baron of the Exchequer, dau. of John Harwell, Esq., and coheiress of Thomas Harwell, Esq., her brother, 1562, mur. S.C.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester Cathedral.—Lat. inscr. to [Sir] Thos. Littleton, of Frankley, Knt. of the Bath, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, 1481, on verge of Altar Tomb against S. wall of S.A. ? restored.

Yardley.—I. Izabell Wheler left by will annuities to the sum of £3 yearly to the poor inhabitants of Yardley. Wm. Astell is in civilian attire, and Simon Wheler in armour. Over their heads is a shield of arms. N. wall of C. Add II. Eng. inscr. to Edward Este, "owtter Barrister of y^e Inn^r Temple, London," 1625, æt. 27. He married Frances, youngest dau. of Thos. Whitfeld, of Mortlake, co. Surrey, Esq., mur. S.Tr.

(To be continued.)



Curiosities of the Church.*



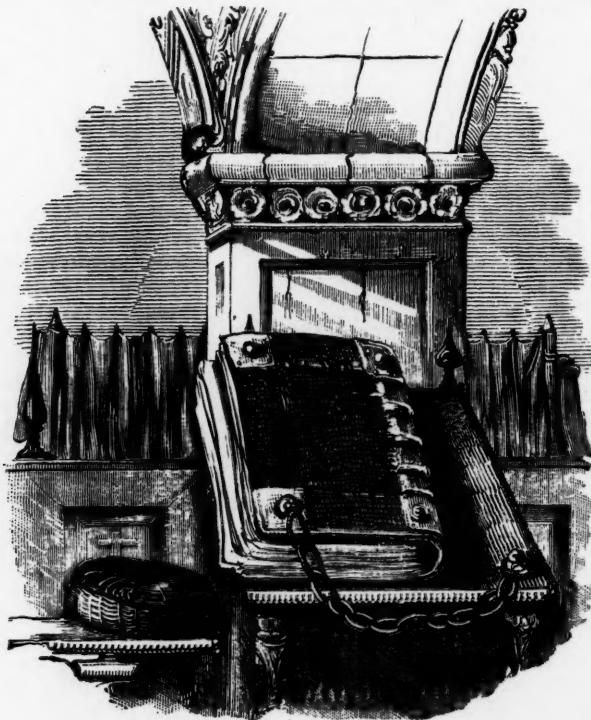
HE curious customs pertaining to the worship of the Church in England, brought together in this work by Mr. Andrews, form an unusually attractive, as well as handsome, volume. There is no attempt at exhaustive treatment of the various subjects discussed, nor is there much in these pages that will be new to the practised ecclesiologist; but at the same time the most experienced antiquary in churchlore will be glad to have this pleasant book at hand for reference, and to many readers much of the well-arranged information in the volume will be new and surprising.

The first subject discussed is that of early

* *Curiosities of the Church: Studies of Curious Customs, Services, and Records.* By William Andrews, F.R.H.S. Methuen and Co.; 8vo, pp. 202. Price 6s.

religious plays, which has a special interest now that the decennial performance of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play is in progress. Mr. Andrews is probably right in saying that clergy were the first actors in England, and that churches were the first theatres, but with the obvious exceptions of the acting and representations under the Roman rule. The account of the Mystery Plays begins with the mention of the "Miracle of St. Catharine," which was acted at Dunstable about the year

verent plays, in which "Pater Cælestis" is supposed to appear in person. The little drama of the "Peace Egg," as still played in some country districts at Christmas-time, is a distinct survival of the religious drama; and it can also be elsewhere traced. Another interesting chapter relates to chained books in churches. On account of the great value of books, precautions were taken to prevent them being stolen; valuable volumes were generally chained to a reading-desk, a pillar,



1110, and which is the first authentic record of an English drama. The actors were the pupils of a learned Norman priest, named Geoffrey, who shortly afterwards became Abbot of St. Albans. A good outline description is also given of the ancient plays of Chester, Wakefield, Coventry, and York. Mr. Andrews is, however, in error in saying that "the religious plays ended with the Reformation." That sturdy Reformer, Bishop Ball, wrote some astoundingly irre-

or to some other thing from which they could not be removed. The finest specimen of a chained Bible in England is to be seen at the ancient church of Cumnor, near Oxford. It is strongly bound in wood covers, strengthened with iron, and fastened with a strong iron chain to the desk-board of a pew. It bears the date of 1611 on the title-page, and so is a copy of our Authorized Version. Bibles were not the only books chained in churches, and even at the present day many

others are still found, those occurring most frequently being Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, *The Paraphrases* of Erasmus, and Bishop Jewell's works.

On torchlight burials Mr. Andrews also touches, but the subject is not very comprehensively treated. Nocturnal funerals are not altogether events of the past, for even in these days they are occasionally carried out. The Dyotts furnish a notable instance of the survival of a custom which has been observed in their family for centuries; during the last decade one of their race was buried by torchlight at St. Mary's, Lichfield.

We have been permitted to reproduce the illustration of the Caistor Gad-Whip, certainly a true curiosity of the church. It seems that at the parish church of Caistor, Lincolnshire, on every Palm Sunday, until a comparatively recent date, there was performed one of the most singular of our English manorial services. The estate held by this old custom was the Manor of Broughton, near Brigg. The ceremony was so peculiar throughout that the following particulars are given:

"The whip is taken every Palm Sunday by a man from Broughton to the parish of Caistor, who, while the minister is reading the first lesson, cracks it three distinct times in the church porch, then folds it neatly up, and retires to a seat. At the commencement of the second lesson, he approaches the minister, and kneeling opposite to him with the whip in his hand and a purse at the end of it, held perpendicularly over his head, waves it thrice, and continues it in a steadfast position throughout the whole of the chapter. The ceremony is then concluded. The whip has a leather purse tied at the end of it, which ought to contain thirty pieces of silver, said to represent, according to Scripture, 'the price of blood.' Four pieces of wych-elm tree, of different lengths, are affixed to the stock, denoting the different Gospels of the Holy Evangelists. The three distinct cracks are typical of St. Peter's denial of his Lord and Master three times, and the waving it over the minister's head as an intended homage of the Blessed Trinity."

The origin of this custom has not been satisfactorily ascertained, though there is an idle tradition that it was the self-inflicted penance of some nun on the Broughton

estate for killing a boy with such a whip. This remarkable ceremony continued to be



annually observed until 1846, when the property was sold.

C

Many curious bits of information may be gleaned from the chapters on church scrambling charities, and on dog-whippers and sluggard-wakers, but space forbids us to do more than mention them.

We feel sure that many will feel grateful to Mr. Andrews for having produced such a really interesting book.



The Coronation of King James I., 1603.

By WILLIAM BRENCHLEY RYE.



They may seem strange, and even open to doubt, to be told that amid the overwhelming flood of print in existence, and considering what has been done of late years in the investigation of minute points in our history, there should be no detailed description yet published in English of the ceremonial as it was *actually* observed at the Coronation of the most high and mighty King James I., and of his Queen Anne of Denmark, in Westminster Abbey, on Monday, July 25, 1603. Yet this statement we believe, after considerable research, to be the fact. Our historians, as well as the authors of special works on the subject of Coronations, have been hitherto content to regard and accept as a true and authentic account of the ceremonial, what is merely the programme or formulary as arranged by the heralds and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Whitgift), which is printed in Nichols's *Progresses of King James I.*, from the Harleian MS., 293, but which is likely to have undergone modification and alteration. On account of the Plague which was then raging, the King did not proceed in state from the Tower to the Abbey on the day before the coronation, as had been the custom; and the citizens (save and except the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and "twelve grave assistants") were forbidden by proclamation to come to Westminster for fear of infection. The King, moreover, commanded that there should be no preparation made for anything, except so much as concerned the *real* part of the ceremonial to be

performed in the church. The disappointed Londoners, however, were gratified by a *public* procession and pageants on a grand scale on Thursday, March 15 following,* in which "rare" Ben Jonson bore a conspicuous part, when

All the air was rent,
As with the murmur of a moving wood;
The ground beneath did seem a moving flood,
Walls, windows, roofs, towers, steeples, all were set,
With several eyes, that in this object met.

John Stow and Gilbert Dugdale report briefly as follows: the former (*Annales of England*, 1631, p. 827) says:

"The 25 of July being Munday, and the feast of the blessed Apostle Saint James, King James of England, first of that name, with the Noble Lady and Queene Anne, were together Crowned, and anoynted at Westminster, by the most reverend Father in God, John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Nobilitie, and other, namely, Sir Robert Lee, Lord Maior of London, in a Gowne of Crimson Velvet, his brethren the Aldermen, in Gownes of Scarlet, and twelve principall Citizens admitted to attend on them; these, in the morning early, entred the Maior's barge at the three Cranes staires and were rowed to Westminster, all other Citizens stayed from passing thither, either by water or by land, as much as might be."

In contrast to the above sober notice, Dugdale indulges somewhat in the then prevalent euphuistic vein. He says (*The Time Triumphant*, 1604): "Well, here he is, happily planted and heartily welcome! What wants then but his blessed Coronation! At which was no small Triumph. For had you seen him in progress to it, as many did when he took barge at Whitehall, on Saint James's day [25 July]; such was his salutation to the people, and theirs to him. But anon comes forth England's Triumph, the worth of women, ANNE, Queen of England, and happy wife to our most gracious King, and whose husband (four Kings in one), accompanied with lovely Ladies (the only wedstars of the world for

* Dean Stanley, *Hist. of Westminster Abbey*, as well as Mr. William Jones (*Crowns and Coronations*, 1883, p. 230), have confused the dates. In the *Pictorial History of England*, vol. iii., there is a wood engraving of the coronation of James I. from a Dutch print dated 1603.

beauty and good graces), following her dear Husband to Coronation, with her seemly hair down trailing on her princely bearing shoulders, on which hair was a coronet of gold. She so mildly saluted her subjects, that the women weeping ripe, cried all in one voice, 'God bless the Royal Queen! Welcome to England! Long live to continue so!'

"To Westminster they went, and took on them the Royalty of the time, the complete order of Coronation; and by a general and free consent, enjoyed the Rights of Royalty, and were invest in Honour, possessed of Majesty, owners of Royalty, and made the only Commander of all Principality.

"The Triumph of that time I omit, etc., etc."

The interesting narrative which follows, translated from the German, was drawn up by Benjamin von Buwinckhausen, the ambassador who had been despatched by Frederick, Duke of Wirtemberg, to congratulate the new King of England on his accession to the British throne, and who was an eye-witness of the ceremony described by him. It was, without doubt, written expressly for the information of the Duke, who was most solicitous to be invested with the Order of the Garter, into which he had been elected six years previously, but for "certain considerations" the late Queen had delayed the completion of this high honour, much to the disappointment and mortification of his Highness. The Duke of Wirtemberg had himself visited England in 1592, travelling under the name of Count Mompelgard, and was quizzed by Shakespeare in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* as "Cosen Garmomble" and "Duke de Jamanie."* The original German manuscript is in the State archives at Stuttgart, and has been printed, but without annotation, by the Literary Society of that place, forming (along with Breuning's *Relation über seine Sendung nach England*, 1595) No. 81 of their valuable publications. The translation is as follows :

"As Saint James's Day, and after that St. Anne's (which are the names of the King and Queen, viz., 25th and 26th July, O.S.) drew nigh, and it being the time appointed

for the Coronation and customary Consecration of their Majesties in the Church at Westminster, near London, in which place such ceremony has always from the earliest times been performed, the King would not suffer any alteration to be made, notwithstanding the great mortality prevailing, but for many reasons willed that it should proceed. Thereupon His Majesty first of all by public proclamation ordered, under pain of punishment, that no person should repair thither, unless obliged to do so on account of his employment or duty. Towards the city of London, in order the better to guard against the contagion, barricades had been made, and watch was kept, so that the people might not penetrate beyond these.* Notwithstanding this, however, not only the Church (which is one of the largest and finest in Europe), but also all places and streets around it were so crowded with people, and the river so full of boats, that one could not move for the multitude.

"Two days before the Coronation, the King had come from Hampton Court by water to his Palace near London, called Whitehall ('Wittehall'), close by the before-mentioned Church, and invited all the assembled Royal, Electoral, and Princely Ambassadors to be present at this solemnity, and, early in the morning of the 25th July, they were conducted by persons specially-deputed to their proper places in the Chapel, where the ceremony would be performed. About ten o'clock, the King and Queen came on foot from Whitehall to the aforesaid Church, which was prepared as follows: From the King's Court, or Palace, to the Church the road was hung and covered with white drapery, but on both sides of the streets with violet-covered ('violsfarben') drapery, which, as soon as the King had passed, the rabble ('der gemein Pöffel') tore in pieces, and divided it among themselves. In similar fashion the floor of the Church was covered with white, but in the Chapel with scarlet ('mit rotem, scharlach'), as were also the steps and walls, and, in short, everything. The arms and banners of the Kingdom and

* Five hundred soldiers were levied in the Strand and in Westminster, to repress any tumults and disorders during the time of the Coronation. They were paid eightpence per diem each for two days' attendance (Devon's *Issues of the Exchequer*).

* See the introduction to *England as seen by Foreigners*, by W. Brenchley Rye, 1865.

provinces were put up in their order very elegantly.

“As soon as the King approached the Church, all the trumpets, which were placed in various parts of the Church, began to sound; but when he entered the Chapel, the musicians, who were ranged on both sides of it, began to play their music. In advance of the King first went 12 Heralds, with their sceptres, dressed in cloth of gold, who bore the royal arms upon their coats, both in front and behind; next followed the Dignitaries of the Law; after them those of the Parliament, the Counsellors and Officers from the provinces and cities. After these 100 Knights, called Knights of the Bath, all of whom the King had knighted on the preceding day [Sunday]; they wore long dresses or robes of violet, in other respects were apparelled all in white, with white feathers in their hats. Then came the Guards [Yeomen of the Guard], of whom there are 50, being nobles, all with peculiar halberds and long silk dresses of crimson damask (the ordinary Guards keep watch at the doors); and after them all the Knights of the Order of the Garter, Earls, Lords, Princely Personages, two and two, in long scarlet robes lined with ermine, and with red caps, round which were coronets, and the brims in like manner lined with ermine. After these went several Bishops in violet vestments, and then 4 heralds bearing 4 sceptres. Next, two Earls who carried drawn swords; then one with the regal sword in the sheath; another bore the crown, and, lastly, two others, one of whom carried the Order of the Garter, the other a drinking vessel and a gold dish.

“Afterwards came the King under a state or canopy, in a similar robe and hat as worn by the before-mentioned Lords; on either side of him walked the two Archbishops—York and Canterbury;* upon the State or Canopy of cloth of gold hung four small bells.† And following the King was the

* In the programme, “the Bishops of London and Durham.”

† The Barons of the Cinque Ports on this occasion claimed their ancient right to carry the canopy over the head of the King, and another over the head of the Queen, from the waterside to the church and within the church; the canopies to be of gold cloth or purple silk, with four silvered staves, and at each staff a silver bell gilt with gold, and at each staff four

Captain of the Guard, with an unspeakable number of Nobles and other persons among whom there was no order.

“As soon as the King had come up to the Chapel, he sat down on a Chair which was raised several steps on the right hand, and the Lords stood round him—for the others were not allowed to go up to the Chapel, but had to remain at the entrance until the Queen should come there.

“Before Her Majesty went her Chamberlain and some few officers. She was borne under a canopy like that of the King’s. A Bishop stood on each side. On her head was a large heavy coronet, with many precious stones; her hair long and flowing (‘mit langen fliegenden haaren’), her bosom open—as is the custom in England—and she was besides attired in a scarlet [crimson (?) or purple (?)*] robe, furred with ermine (‘mit ein rotem scharlacken mit Hermelin gefuttertem Rock’). Next after her, under the canopy, walked Madame Arbela [Arabella Stuart], the Princess next in blood to the King; and after her, Countesses, Ladies (‘Laidin’) and other princely Ladies, all in scarlet (‘rot scharlach’) dresses lined with ermine, and wide ermine quite in the antique fashion, walking two and two, and carrying their coronets on their left arms.

“The Queen immediately sat down in the other chair which was placed near to and on

of the said Barons, making in all the number of thirty-two persons; which canopy, staves, and bells they claimed as their fees. They sustained their claims before the Lords Commissioners, who directed the thirty-two persons to appear before the Earl of Nottingham, the Lord Steward, on the day before the coronation, viz., Sunday, July 24, “to the intent that he should survey them, and allow as many of them as he thought meet to do the service, the others to make such deputies as the Lord Steward should appoint.” (See *Reports of Sir Francis Moore, Serjeant-at-Law, 1688*, p. 748.)

* The words for “scarlet” and “purple” were formerly frequently interchanged: purple is often employed in an indifferent sense to signify bright red, and all colours that had a mixture of red in them (*Kitto*). In Matt. xxvii. 28 the soldiers put on our Saviour “χλαυστὰ κόκκινην,” rendered by Wicilif “a reede [red] mantil;” by Tyndale, “a purpilly robe;” Cranmer, “a purpill robe;” the Geneva version, “a purple robe;” Rheims, “a scarlet cloke.” In Mark xv. 17 and John xix. 2: “They clothed Him with purple—a purple robe—“πορφύρα;” “ιματιον πορφύρου.” Chaucer and Spenser speak of “scarlet red” robes.

the left of the King's; after this they conducted the King towards the altar, dressed him in another manner, and brought him again near the former seat, although somewhat higher. From here they showed him to the people in the four corners of the Church, in which direction he turned himself about, demanding 'whether they would acknowledge him for their King, and whether there was any present who would say to the contrary?' Whereupon all the people, with one clear, joyous shout, cried out 'Yea' ('ja, geschrien'), held up their hands and hats, so that nothing could be heard or seen because of the noise and clamour of the trumpets and horns. After this the King was conducted before the altar, where he made an offering; afterwards he was presented to the people, and anointed with oil upon his head and left shoulder, where his doublet had been cut open. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury [Whitgift] said a prayer; after which, the King, having been habited again in a long royal robe, they placed him in a Chair in front of the altar, under which lies the stone upon which the Patriarch Jacob is said to have rested when he saw the Angels in heaven ascending and descending (this a King of England, in former times, had taken in Scotland in battle); the sword was girt on him, and the spurs; afterwards the crown was placed upon his head, a sceptre in one hand, and another sceptre, with a cross on it, in the other. Thus attired, he was conducted again to the raised seat, presented once more to the people, and a Herald proclaimed from the four corners of the Church that 'now each and all must acknowledge JAMES, the sixth of that name King of Scotland, the first of this name as King of England, France, and Ireland, and be true and faithful to him,' with other like words; at which the people again set up a tremendous shout of applause, such as might well make the King laugh ('dessen der König woll lachen mögen'). His crown was so heavy with large precious stones that two Bishops had to hold it upon his head.

"When the clamour had ceased, the Archbishops brought him a book, on which he was obliged to swear to uphold the privileges of the Clergy, Nobles, Statesmen and Commoners—not to suppress them—and to

reign as a good King and Father of his people; whereupon, on the other hand, all orders swore to him, especially all the Earls and Lords present, who approached his chair and took the oath before him. This being ended, a Bull ('Bullen') was read, wherein the King liberated all Prisoners, and pardoned other delinquents, except those who had been guilty of the crime '*læsæ Majestatis*' [high treason]; whereupon the people once more applauded ('gefrolocket'). The whole time the organs, voices, and other music resounded at intervals.

"Meanwhile the Queen was in like manner as the King anointed and crowned, and finally drink was offered to them both before the altar. And because it was excessively hot, and the ceremony had lasted some hours, they went into the Sacristy (or Vestry) and partook of a collation there; likewise the Royal, Electoral, and Princely Ambassadors were conducted according to their rank, so that all were feasted in the Church, being dressed differently, not in Pontificals, but in their usual garments. The King, with his head uncovered, returned to his Palace by water, accompanied by the Queen, innumerable boats following as far as the Bridge; and on that occasion some thousand guns were fired off for joy from the Tower and other places.

"LIST OF ALL THE KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, 26 IN NUMBER, WHICH CANNOT BE EXCEEDED. TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL IN HIS MAJESTY'S OWN HANDWRITING.

- "The head of this Order is the King himself.
- The Prince of Wales ('Valles'), his eldest son.
- The King of France.
- The King of Denmark.
- The Duke of Wirtemberg. [He was not yet invested.]
- The Earl of Nottingham, Admiral.
- Earl of Ormond.
- Earl of Shrewsbury ('Schrasbery').
- Earl of Northumberland.
- Lord Sheffield ('Schiefeldt').
- Lord Hunsdon.
- Sir Henry Lee.
- Lord Cobham.

Earl of Derby.
 Duke of Lennox.
 Earl of Mar.
 Lord Buckhurst, High Treasurer.
 Earl of Cumberland.
 Earl of Worcester, Grand Marshal.
 Earl of Suffolk, Chamberlain.
 Earl of Devonshire ('Vonshere').
 Lord Montjoy.
 Earl of Sussex.
 Lord Scrope ('Strope').
 Lord Burghley.
 Earl of Southampton.
 Earl of Pembroke.

"In the Chapel at Windsor hang likewise on both sides the banners and arms of the Knights in this order, but the places for Denmark and Wirtemberg remain empty.

"LIST OF THE AMBASSADORS WHO ARE AT THE ROYAL ENGLISH COURT, WITH THE NUMBER OF THEIR RETINUES, AND WHERE THEY ARE LODGED. TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

"The LORD MARQUIS DE RHOSNY [Duke of Sully] has come on behalf of the King of France with 120 nobles, and formerly altogether 250 persons; he has had his lodging in the City of London, because the mortality at that time was not so great.*"

"The COUNT DE BEAUMONT, Ambassador to the late King [of France], always follows the Court as Ordinary, with his family and servants, and is some 60 persons strong.

"CHRISTIAN FRIESS, Chancellor of Denmark, and HEINRICH VON BULAW, both Royal Danish Ambassadors, lodged at Richmond with 34 nobles, and altogether 120 persons.

"The COUNT OF ARENBERG, the Duke of Brabant's Ambassador, lodged at Staines ('Stoons'), followed the Court with some

* Sully was not complimentary to "our James," when, in his *Memoirs*, he called him "The wisest fool in Christendom." What say the Divines of 1611? They hail him as the "Wonder of the World"—the "Sun in his Strength." It would be difficult to find a more servile and fulsome dose of flattery administered to any mortal than that by the translators (or rather revisers) of the Bible, in their dedicatory Epistle to King James of the Authorised Version. Ben Jonson offers likewise a draught of nectar to the "British Solomon!"

Never came man more long'd for, more desir'd,
 And being come, more reverenc'd, lov'd, admir'd!

50 persons; he had with him at first 200, whom he afterwards sent back.

"COUNT OTTO VON SOLMS and WOLRADT VON PLESSEN, Ambassadors of the Elector Palatine, with 40 persons, were lodged in London before the great mortality.

"HERR N. VON LÖUEN, Ambassador of the Elector of Brandenburg, was lodged at an inn at Kingston ('Kinsthon'), with 4 nobles, and in all 17 persons.

"MONSIEUR DE BOURBON, Ambassador of the Duke of Lorraine and High Steward, lodged at Mortlake ('Mort lac') 'with 20 nobles, and in all about 60 persons.

"HERR ADAM CRAUSE, Ambassador of the Duke of Brunswick, lodged at Twickenham, with 10 nobles, and in all about 60 persons.

"HERR BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN VON WALMERADT, Ambassador of the Duke of Wirtemberg, lodged at Richmond, with 8 nobles, and in all about 30 persons.

The VENETIAN ORDINARY AMBASSADOR lodged at Maidenhead ('Medenhid'), with some 30 persons.

"HENRY, PRINCE OF ORANGE AND COUNT OF NASSAU, HERR JOHAN VAN OLDEN BARNEVELT, Lord of Tempel, Advocate and Keeper of the Seals in Holland, HERR JACOB FALCK, Treasurer of Zealand (who died there), Ambassadors of the States General, were lodged at first in London, with some 100 persons.

"HERR LARON, the present Resident Agent of Stade, follows the Court with 15 persons.

"The Ambassador of the City of GENEVA likewise follows the Court, but he has not yet had an audience.

"AMBASSADORS WHO ARE DAILY EXPECTED.

"DON JUAN TAXIS (Tassis) Postmaster-General, Royal Spanish Ambassador, will come here with remarkable pomp and grandeur.

"The COUNT OF MONTECUCULO, Ambassador of the Grand Duke of Florence, will arrive with 100 persons.

"SIGNOR DUODO and CAVALIERO MARINO (Niccolo Molino), Venetian Ambassadors Extraordinary, will arrive with 200 persons.

"For the same purpose the Ambassadors

of Poland, Sweden, Russia, and Saxony are also expected here, but their names and the number of their retinue have not yet been received."

Lady Arabella Stuart, in a letter written in December, 1603, says that the King would at Christmas feast all the Ambassadors—this "*confusion of embassages*."⁴ From a contemporary Spanish narrative (see Rye's *England as Seen by Foreigners*) it appears that Don Juan Tassis, Count of Villamediana, the Spanish Ambassador above mentioned, arrived at Dover with a large train, on August 31, 1603, and reached London on September 9. He did not, however, stop here on account of the Plague, which in the previous week had swept off 4,900 persons, but proceeded by water to Kingston (*Kuirckston*), afterwards to Hampton Court, Staines, Windsor (*Wunyer*), Maidenhead, Henley, Oxford, and Southampton. After considerable delay, by reason of one of his retinue dying, as it was reported, of the Plague at Oxford, he received an audience of the King at Winchester, on October 4. It is stated that in eight weeks upwards of 30,000 persons had died of the Plague in London. Don Juan remained two years in London as Ordinary Ambassador, living with a "magnificence worthy of the monarch whom he represented." He sent out to Spain, as presents to Philip III. and his principal ministers, no less than two hundred English horses of great value; but the beautiful and rich presents that he received from King James he *dedicated to the service of God* in the Church of the Convent of St. Augustine of Valladolid (*Chifflet, Maison de Tassis*, 1645, p. 186). The office of Postmaster was hereditary in the Tassis family. Count Villamediana is one of the personages represented in the large "Conference" picture which was acquired for the National Portrait Gallery at the Hamilton Palace sale in July, 1882. It represents the Conference at Somerset House, between the English and Spanish Commissioners for the treaty of peace concluded in August, 1604. Velasco, Constable of Castile, and the Count of Aremberg are likewise conspicuous figures. Mr. Scharf is of opinion that it is the work of Marc Gheeraedts, rather than of

Juan Pantoja, the Spanish painter, to whom it had been attributed. This important historical picture was purchased for £2,520.

Among other valuable presents bestowed on the Constable of Castile on this occasion by King James, was a very ancient gold enamelled pyx, one of the crown jewels, which the recipient, soon after his return to Spain, gave to the Convent of *Medina del Pomar*; the Abbess, being in want of money, sold it, and a few years ago it was purchased in Paris, by Baron Pichon, who considers it of very great value. The Duke of Frias, a descendant of the Constable, endeavoured by a legal process to recover it, but was unsuccessful. It was stated at the trial (1885), in Paris that a magnificent pearl necklace, which had been sent as a present from Queen Anne, of Denmark, to the Constable's wife, and which had cost £1,400, had then recently been sold by the Duke to a jeweller.

The "Venetian Ordinary Ambassador" above mentioned must have been the Secretary Giovanni Carlo Scaramelli, who, after forty-four years' cessation of diplomatic relations with England, had been specially despatched by the Senate to Queen Elizabeth, in order to complain of the injuries inflicted by the English on Venetian vessels. He arrived in London in the beginning of February, 1603, and received his first and only audience with the aged Queen on Sunday, February 16, just six weeks before her death. After allowing him to kiss her hand, she addressed the envoy thus: "Welcome to England, Mr. Secretary, it is high time for the Republic to send to see a Queen who on every occasion has done it so much honour." In October, Scaramelli was lodging at Kingston, and left for Venice soon afterwards. Pietro Duodo and Nicolo Molino, who came to congratulate King James, arrived in England in November; the former left at the beginning of 1604, and Molino remained as Ordinary Ambassador; his Report ("Relazione") is printed in Barozzi's collection. Buwinckhausen, the Wirtemberg Ambassador, and the writer of the German account of the Coronation, returned in August, 1603.



The Building of the
Manor-House of Kyre Park,
Worcestershire.

MSS. BY SIR EDWARD PYTTS, KT.,
1588-1618.

Edited by MRS. BALDWYN-CHILDE.

(Continued from p. 264.)

7 Octobris 1593 Newell . . . woodd cutting
20s.

9 Decembris 1593 15s.

27 Octobris 1593 E Q R Deliv'd to
Thomas Lem 27th Oct 1593 50s. and so
even from the beginning of the work till
this daye for all reckonings, pay^{ms}s of
wages, arreyares or any other duties
whatsoever due before this daye . . . 50s.

Witnesses MY WIFF
RICH: CHAMBERS
& ROGER NEWELL.

Decembris 1593 Deliv'd to Rich^d Chambers . . . 15s. 4 before my wiff & Elinor Ashton my wiff's maid Anno

Regine Eliz: 36 15s. 4d.

Februarij 1593 John Newell 2s. 6d.

24 Marcij 1593 Thomas Lem by the handes
of Elinor Ashton 20s.

17 Aprilis 1594 John Newell 20s.

16 Junij Deliv'd to Elinor Ashton to gyve
my wiff to pay workmen for making
Brick the 16th June 1594 . . . £5

7 July 1594 Thomas Lem 30s.
John Newell 20s

16,000.

Septembris 1594 Lem moulded & burned
this yeaer a 160 thousande of well dried
& well burned brick amongst which
are many cutt bricks of splaies and
cantes for windowes & chymneys this kill
is uppermost in the plan rome beyond
Dowglas house—began & fired 14 Sep-
tember 1594 at night, and by reason of
seasonable weather was full burned the
28th of the same about midnight—yet the
side toward the meddowe is worst burnt
because the winde lay allwaiers in that
end: the other side is throwlie burnt £14

27 Nov	Thomas Lem	...	...	10s.
Dec	...	...	...	10s.
Feb	...	...	...	25s.
May	...	...	...	25s.
August	...	...	...	25s.
30 Februarij	1595	...	...	50s.

Tymber, bourde waynscottes and sawinge.

8 December	1588	To Wiatt for sawing 18 hundred bourdes in number 54 bourdes 14d. the hundred	...	21s.
To Davis	...	...	18s. 8d.	
To J Evans	...	...	9s. 5d.	
To Whooper towarde his squaring & fell- ing of tymber after 10s. the tun	...	...	20s.	
And for making boultes	...	...	21s.	
To Wiatt	...	...	14s. 7d.	
To Davys for sawing 10 hundred bourdes in the pk at the Upper ende of the Great Mill poole in number 27 long & 4 short 21st December 1588	...	...	11s. 8d.	
J Evans	...	...	11s. 8d.	
Slade 3 dayes sawing	...	...	3s. 6d.	
February 1588 To Wiatt	...	...	7s.	
To Davys for sawing 7 hundred bourdes in number 23 after 4d. the 100	...	...	8s. 2d.	
To J Evans	...	...	10s. 6d.	
To Whooper for 6 tunn of timber	...	...	5s.	
To Evans for sawing 17 hundred bourdes in the further ende of the Stretches in number 63	...	...	20s.	
To Davys 2300 bourdes in the park in number 92	...	...	27s.	
To Davys and his partner for sawing 1400 —900 in bourdes—100 in rails & the rest wast bourdes in number 46—14 rails —and these are at the Lower end of the Pk meadow this 16th March 1588 16s. 4d.	...	...
S ^{ma}	...	...	£11 5s. 6d.	

Tymber Bourde Waynscott & Sawyngge.

1589.

Deliv'd this 6th of April 1589 to Robert
Whooper towarde the removing of the
house from the Pyrie to Kier for the
masons to work in 10s.

To ffarmer towarde his hewing of pannell
& punchions 10s.

Deliv'd to Robert Whooper carpenter
more for finishing that house and build-
ing 2 other Hovells for the Masons
brickmakers and a Smith to work in 10s.

To ffarmer . . . hewing of pannell ... 30s.
The Pannell are pyled on 2 hepes in the
Garden and are in number 133 dozen of
pannell of punchion 41 dozen for the
which he is fullie paid.

The number of bourdes sawed and
reckoned on the other side of the leaffe
are (accompting there withall their veales
and wastes kirfies) seven score and ten
hundred. Whereof I gave to Mr.
Raffe Sheldon of Beoley toward
the boarding of his newe house at Weston
in Warwickshire 20 hundred. So there
remayneth to me piled in the masons
work-house 6 score and 10 hundred.

1590.

Ma To J. Evans	... ... ...	20s.
Ap	... ... ...	45s.
To the same Whooper carpenter for making a house for drieing Brick and for squar- ing of timber	... ...	31s. 7d.
To the same Whooper for building a Mason's house at Kier Park Quarry		12s.

Tymber Waynescott and Sawyngge.

1590.

13 Decemb. Paid to J Evans for sawing	4s.
January To Robert Whooper	25s.
11 Marcii 1592 Paid to Otes Nicholls for squatring of timber w th in Dudley Pke for my newe house	10s.
To Whooper for removing Lem's house for masons to work in same time	
John Newell for winding and dawbing and filling the same	8s.
Underhill for 4 daies thatching of the same	2s.
May 1593 Otes Cowper, squatring of Dud- ley timber wch he bargayned to do for 10s. the tun & are meted 53 tun	10s.
29 Jun Paid d ^o	6s.
8 Julij	10s.
14 Octobris 1593 Paid to Otes Cowper by Nell . . . wch is 3s. to much	8s.
Octobris 1595 Paid to Brooke of Heref . . . for 5 plankes of wallnott tree ech of 8 foote long and 18 ynches brode & for 2 short posts of the same wood	20s.
13 Mar 1595 Payde to Bryan of Bayton the tymber man upon a reckoning for hewing of tymber wainscott raile & other tymber	18s.
14 Jan 1596 Payde more . . . to same	10s.

Titles for my House.

Well gotten am I sure, so spent I hope,
Lett God have the praise, and Momus a
rope,
More foole, but his owne, all follishe dothe
deeme
Man absolute wise was never yett seene.

Feare God : lyve well :
regarde his lawes,
Be firme : please not
popular Dawes.

God blessinge
Envies gall hissing
Fooles wonder
Frends harbor

Ut Phœbus intido lascivum lumine Martem
Et Paphiæ prodit turpia furtæ dea
Sic fucata deus scelerata crimina vitæ
Cernit : et o ultim non finit esse nefas.

For Mars & Venus Story.

Præcipue in fanas gentes hæc fabulæ damnat
Quod veri oblita numina pura dei
Jam vite infamis sceleratae, turpis, iniquæ
Talia finrissent numina varia sibi.

Over the Dore.

Probis : non pravis pateo.

Pateo.

Amicis ut entrent : inimicis ut exeant.

(1611.)

In the name of God Amen.

Nowe purposing by God's assistance to go
forward with the building of Kyer House
and reparinge the ruyns thereof—
I brought John Bentley ffremason from
Oxford (where he wrought the newe addi-
tion to Sir Thomas Bodleigh his famous
library) with me as I came from London
to Kyer to take instructions from me by
veinge the place to draw me a newe
platte for I altered my first intent, be-
cause I wold not encroche on the
Churchyard, nor alter it, nor build a
new Churchyarde more convenient hard
by because my consyence wold have
accused me of doinge the same, of pur-
pose only to grace myne owne house.*

* The church and churchyard were on the eastern
side of a courtyard on two levels, and divided by a
flight of steps, quite close to the house.

And for John Bentley's labor I paid him the first of June 1611 for his paines & further labor thereinafter to be taken 30s. 30s.
 At the same time I paid one S'gianson of Coventry, a mason for his travell to the same purpose though he died nothing in that busynes 10s. 10s.
 Paid to 3 Quarrymen & Chaunce the Mason ffor their comyng & conference 10s.
 For digging Tile at Butterleye and cariadg home in meeete though cariadg gratis 40s.
 Paid the 5 of October 1611 for 3 stone axes & 2 chesells 10s.

(To be continued.)



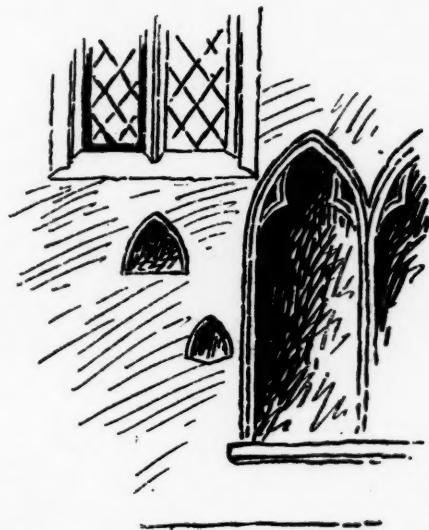
Trowell Church and its Low Side Windows.

BY JOHN WARD.

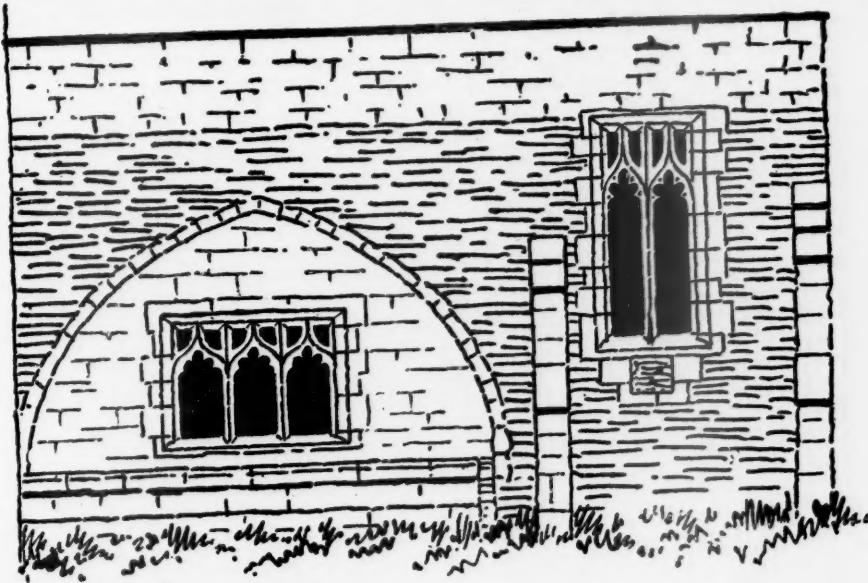
SOME low side windows and other peculiarities of the chancel of Trowell Church, East Notts, are well worthy of consideration. The general character of this chancel will be better gathered from the following sketches from my note-book (not made to scale) of the side-walls, than from a description. The main fabric is of Early English untrimmed masonry in thin courses, indicated by the closer shading. To this period belong the windows and doorway of the north wall, and the filled-in arch on the opposite side. The filling-in of this arch is either of Perpendicular date (the date of its window and plinth, which is carried also round the south aisle), or later, the window and plinth (presumably of a chapel on this side) being re-used. The eastward window of this south wall is also a Perpendicular insertion. Immediately below its sill is a square aperture (about eighteen inches wide and sixteen inches high, and four feet six inches from the ground), now filled in flush with the chancel wall. Its inner face is still open, and takes the form of a piscina-like opening; its floor, however, is quite flat. Its

position with regard to piscina and sedilia is indicated in the block below. The inner (*i.e.*, towards the chancel) edge of the arch is rebated, but there are no indications of hinges, the walls being plastered. The outer edge is chamfered off to a square aperture.

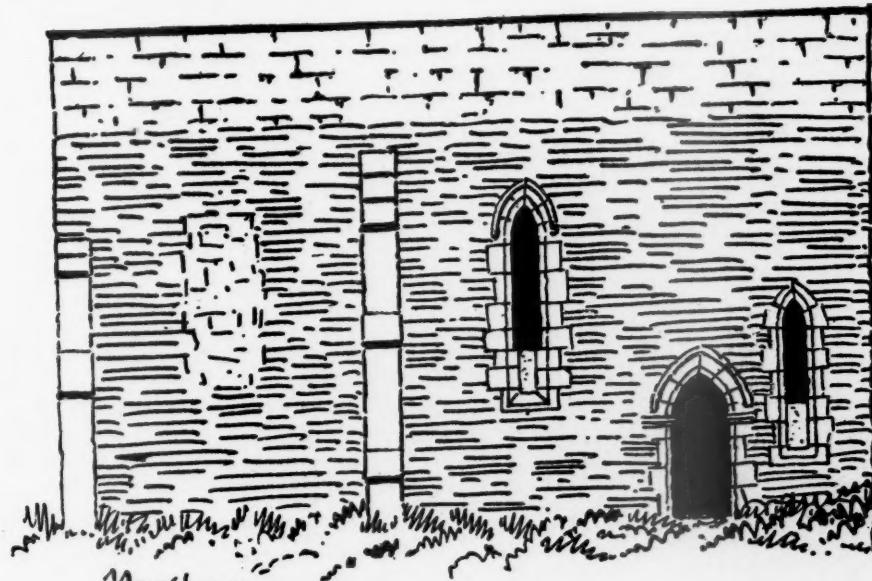
The lower part of the window in the centre of the north wall, for about eighteen inches above the sill (which is four feet from the ground), is narrower than the glazed portion, and this narrower part is stopped up with a flagstone. There are no indications of hinges or how it was originally stopped; and inside the chancel it is covered up by a modern sill.



The westward window of this north wall is immediately to the right of the priest's door. It is somewhat smaller than the above, and its lower part is similarly filled in with a flagstone, but is as wide as the upper part. The sill is two feet ten inches above the ground, but the internal arrangement is hidden by modern work. This is a casement window; the iron framework is certainly very old. On the external chamfer of each jamb, and extending from the level of the top of the flagstone to the spring of the arch, is a line of cement filling a groove of some sort, but there is nothing to indicate its nature.



South Elevation



North Elevation.

**A List of the Inventories of
Church Goods made temp.
Edward VI.**

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 270.)

COUNTY OF DEVON.

2. St. Thomas the Apostle.
Spreyton.
Alphyton.
Westgyewell.
Kenton.
Ide.
Denby.
Stanerton.
St. Saviour's of Dartmouth.
Churstowe.
Tavystocke.
Methe.
Were Gifford.
Magna Toryton.
Dottland.
Dowlton.
Morchard Episcopi.
Sakelegh Pomey.
3. Filleigh.
Thorneton.
Sylverton.
Brodhenby.
Talaton.
Payhemby.
Combalegh.
Honiton.
Axminster.
Sohymple.
Rookelear.
4. Clyst St. George.
Sydmouth.
Tetcote.
Clyst St. George.
Barnestaple.
Fremyagton.
Bradnynch.
Uplyme.
Kyngeiswere.
Bolburgh.
Culmestake.
5. Aysshepryngton.
Portelmouth.
Dipford.
Westalyngton.
Parkeham.
Tyverton.
Colompton.
6. Sums total of Hundreds
7. Tyverton.
Kyngeisbridge.
Herberton.
Dittysham.
Dertmouth.

COUNTY OF DEVON (continued).

- Stanerton.
Barnestaple.
Townstall.
Salcomb.
Ide.
Cey Blessed Mary.
Bradyton.
Paynton.
Mounkeley.
Lyston.
Ken.
Coliton.
Northbokelond.
Slapton.
Northmolton.
Tottenes.
8. Whitestone in Woneford Hundred.
Exmyster Hundred.
Teyngbridge Hundred.
Heytors Hundred.
Colridge Hundred.
Staunburgh Hundred.
Ermington Hundred.
Plympton Hundred and
Plympton Parish.
Rouborough Hundred.
Tavystoke Hundred.
Lyston Hundred.
Hertlond Hundred.
Blaktryton Hundred.
Sheblear Hundred.
Framyngton Hundred.
Craunton Hundred.
Shirwill Hundred.
Southmoulton Hundred.
9. Witherudge Hundred.
Wynkelegh Hundred.
Worthstanton Hundred.
Crediton Hundred.
Westbudleigh Hundred.
Heyrudge Hundred.
Tyverton Hundred.
Taunton Hundred.
Hemyocke Hundred.
Ilawton Hundred.
Axminster Hundred.
Coliton Hundred.
Cey Blessed Mary Hundred.
Estbudleigh Hundred.
Clifton Hundred.
10. Torrematham.
Dawlysshe.
Exmyster.
Braunton.
Sydmouth.
Otterton.
11. Estbudleigh.
Modbury.
Hevytree.
Ayssherton.
Toriton.
12. Townstale.
- 14d. Goods remaining in the Custody of the
Parishioners.

COUNTY OF DEVON (*continued*).

St. Thomas the Apostle.
 Chagford with Southteyng Chapel.
 Throwlegh.
 Whettstone.
 Dunsford.
 15. Bridford.
 Drysteynton.
 Hitteslegh.
 Holcomb Burnell.
 Gidleigh.
 Bristowe.
 Spreyton.
 Tetburne.
 Cheriton Episcopi.
 Stokentynhedde.
 Westegwill.
 Southanton with the Chapel in the Vill
 of Sele.
 Estoogwyll.
 Comyntynhedde.
 Poltemore.
 anon.
 16. Alphyngton.
 * Cliffe Fomyson.
 Bramford Speke.
 Huckysham.
 Hevytree.
 Toppisham.
 Upton Pyne.
 Rewe.
 Pynhoo.
 St. Leonards.
 Esteyngmouth.
 Doddyscomb Leigh.
 Teynton Episcopi.
 Shillyngford.
 Kenton.
 17. Assheton.
 Asshecomb.
 Chudlegh.
 Exmyster.
 Trusham.
 Powderham.
 Dawlyshe.
 Ide.
 Mamhedd.
 Teyngmouth.
 Donchedyocke.
 Ken.
 18. Farwaye.
 Wydeworthy.
 Southleigh.
 Braunscomb.
 Offewell.
 Shute.
 Northleigh.
 Seton.
 Colyton.
 Beare Chapel in Seton Parish.
 Moncketon.
 Botleg.
 Uplyme.
 Axmouth with St. Leonard Chapel.
 19. Yartecombe.
 Luppytt.

COUNTY OF DEVON (*continued*).

Comberaleigh.
 Comberpyne.
 Uppotry.
 Thorncombe.
 Kylmyngton.
 Musburye.
 Membury.
 Honiton with the Chapel there.
 Axmyster.
 Gitisham.
 Fenotry.
 Farryngdon.
 Sydmouth.
 20. Aylesbeare.
 Saltcomb.
 Wodebery.
 Budleigh.
 Clist Honiton.
 Rockebear.
 Otterton.
 Lympton.
 Harford.
 Wythecomb Rawleigh.
 Littleham.
 Sydbery.
 Colaton Rawleigh.
 Clist Beate Marie.
 Clist Sci Georgii.
 Bycketon.
 21. Otery Scæ Marie
 Shogbroke.
 Wayshefylde.
 Stokeleigh Pomery.
 Cheriton Fyt Payne.
 Poughill.
 Stokeleigh Englysshe.
 Upton Hylling.
 Hemyocke.
 Churhetawnton.
 Cleyhydon.
 Awlyscomb.
 22. Dunckiswill.
 Colompsstocke.
 Bokerell.
 Comberdavy.
 Baunton with the Chapel there.
 Uscomb.
 Holcomb Rogus.
 Morebathe.
 Hookeworthy.
 Clayhangar.
 Burlescomb.
 23. Tunerton.
 Loxebeare.
 Calwodlegh.
 Hunsham.
 Uploman.
 Crosse alias Cove.
 Halberton.
 Wyllond.
 Muxebare Chapel in Halberton Parish
 Sampford Peverell.
 24. Colompton.
 Thornerton.
 (*To be continued.*)

Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 269, vol. x.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

BOUGHTON: MARVEL-SIKE SPRING.

 HIS spring is in Boughton Field, near Brampton Bridge, near the Kingsthorpe Road; it is of great note with the common people. It never runs but in mighty gluts of wet, and whenever it does so, it is thought ominous by the country people, who consider these breakings out of the spring to foretell dearth, the death of some great person, or very troublesome times.—Morton, 230.

BARNWELL: SEVEN WELLS.

Near the village are seven wells, in which during the ages of superstition it was usual to dip weakly infants, called berns. From whatever cause this custom was originally adopted, in the course of time some presiding angel was supposed to communicate hidden virtues to the water; and mystical and puerile rites were performed at these springs denominated *fontes puerorum*. A dark devotion was then paid to wells, which became a continual resort of persons, productive of great disorder, so that such pilgrimages were strictly prohibited by the clergy. An inhibition of this kind appears among other injunctions of Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, about the year 1290.—Britton's *H. of Northants*, p. 209.

OUNDLE: DRUMMING WELL.

Baxter, in his *World of Spirits*, p. 157, says: "When I was a schoolboy at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, about the Scots' coming into England, I heard a well, in one Dob's yard, drum like any drum beating a march. I heard it at a distance: then I went and put my head into the mouth of the well, and heard it distinctly, and nobody in the well. It lasted several days and nights, so as all the country people came to hear it. And so it drummed on several changes of times.

When King Charles II. died I went to the Oundle carrier at the Ram Inn, in Smithfield, who told me their well had drummed, and many people came to hear it. And I heard it drummed once since."—Brand's *Pop. Ant.*, ii. 369.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE: RAG WELL.

There is a well here known by the above name, formerly much frequented. The bushes around it were at one time literally covered with rags and tattered pieces of cloth.

BENTON: RAG WELL.

Brand states: "I have frequently observed shreds or bits of rag upon the bushes that overhang a well in the road to Benton, a village in the vicinity of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which from that circumstance is now, or was very lately, called the *rag well*. This name is undoubtedly of long standing. Probably it has been visited for some disease or other, and these rag offerings are the reliques of the then prevailing popular superstition. It is not far from another holy spring at Jesmond."—*H. of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, i. 339.

JESMOND: ST. MARY'S WELL.

There is a holy well here, said to have as many steps to it as there are articles in the creed. It was recently enclosed for a bathing place, which was no sooner done than the water left it. The well was always esteemed of more sanctity than common wells, and therefore the failing of the water could be looked upon as nothing less than a just revenge for so great a profanation. But, alas! the miracle's at an end, for the water returned a while ago in as great abundance as ever. Pilgrimages to this well and chapel at Jesmond were so frequent, that one of the principal streets of the great commercial town aforesaid is supposed to have had its name partly from having an inn in it, to which the pilgrims that flocked thither for the benefit of the supposed holy water used to resort.—*H. of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, i. 339; Brand, ii. 380, n.

(To be continued.)



The Recent Discovery at Grantham.

BY REV. CANON VENABLES, M.A., PRECENTOR OF LINCOLN.

FHE supposed "oratory or chapel" beneath a fishmonger's shop at Grantham, the discovery of which was recorded in the *Antiquary* for May (p. 189), was nothing more than a very ordinary example of the vaulted cellar which commonly formed the basement of houses of any pretensions in mediæval times. All our old towns are full of them, though often overlooked, and too usually unappreciated by their owners. Very good examples exist beneath the modern-fronted houses in the High Street and the other older streets in Bristol, Norwich (there is a very fine one near St. Peter Mancroft Church), Northampton, Stamford, etc. Nearly the whole of Chester is built on them. A very good series may be examined in Lincoln on the west side of Bailgate, opposite the White Hart Hotel (Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 10). The houses at Winchelsea, erected on the formation of the new town in 1283, stand almost universally on vaulted crypts, most of them of excellent workmanship, very superior in design to that at Grantham. These crypts, it need hardly be stated, were used as store-houses for their goods by the merchants who occupied the houses above, as well as for general receptacles for household necessities, very requisite in days when shops hardly existed, and families depended on a stock laid in at markets and fairs for the ordinary articles of daily consumption.

When these undercrofts are brought to light by an accidental fire, or, as at Grantham, by pulling down a house, they are as a rule supposed to be chapels or oratories, simply because they are built in a style which chiefly survives in religious buildings, and is therefore currently believed to be peculiar to them. People are slow to realize that in former days, when architecture was a living art, each age had its own style, in which everything was built, whether it were religious or secular, church or dwelling-house, cloister or cellar,

all conforming to the same rules, and exhibiting the same forms and details. The secular buildings having to a very large extent perished, mediæval architecture is naturally associated in the popular mind with ecclesiastical buildings, which happily, to an equally large extent, still survive. When, therefore, any old building is discovered with what people call "church windows," pillars with moulded capitals, stone vaulting, and the like, people at once jump to the conclusion that its purpose must have been ecclesiastical. In the same way, and from the same prevalent



ignorance of mediæval building, the carefully-constructed drains and sewers belonging to our conventional and larger domestic buildings are deemed to have been subterranean passages, telling of "dark doings" and "secret crimes," with which the "old monks" may always be safely charged.

But to return to the vaulted apartment at Grantham. It is lamentable to record that it no longer exists, having been recklessly—it may be almost said brutally—destroyed, in spite of most urgent remonstrances, by the builder, because it slightly interfered with the

plan of the new house he was instructed to erect. The crown of the vault rose a little above the proposed level of the shop-floor. An additional step up would have been needed, and, therefore, though it would have continued to form an excellent cellar, this interesting relic of antiquity, already at least two centuries old when Richard III. visited Grantham and signed the death-warrant of Buckingham at the still existing Angel Inn hard by, was demolished. The builder seemed to fear that, if he delayed, pressure for its preservation might be brought to bear too strong for him to resist, and being resolved it should go, he set his men to work "with axes and hammers" before any application could be made to the owner, who was then suffering from illness. Thus another of the few remaining links with the past has perished, and Grantham is all the poorer for it.

But severely as the needless destruction of any ancient building is to be reprobated, it must in truth be allowed that the Grantham cellar, though extremely interesting as an example of early domestic architecture, had small pretensions to beauty. It was a small chamber, 15 feet by 12 feet, with a vaulted roof, supported by very heavy, square unmoulded ribs, springing without any capital from a low column in the centre. Being partly below the ground-level, it was lighted by windows in the side-walls, the sill of that in the south wall being its supposed "altar slab," and the narrow window itself the alleged "recess for the crucifix." The steps, said to be "worn by the feet of pilgrims," were a modern entrance from the outside, the original descent being from the interior of the house above. There was nothing whatsoever in the apartment to indicate a religious destination, and the idea, though currently accepted, must be pronounced false.



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

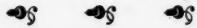
[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

AT the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on June 11, when the president held his annual reception, three magni-

cent Saxon brooches, found in Kent, were exhibited by Mr. George Payne, to whom they were lent for that occasion. At the same reception relics found in the tomb of Archbishop Hubert Walter (lent by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury) were the centre of attraction.



THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held the closing meeting of the session on Wednesday, June 18. Several objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited. Mr. J. M. Wood read a paper on "Some of the Round-Towered Churches of Essex," and Alderman C. Brown gave an account of the "Discovery of a Roman Column at Chester."



The proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for 1888-89, being their one hundred and ninth session, are recorded in a handsome quarto, their twenty-third volume. Its five hundred pages, enriched with over one hundred and eighty cuts and plates, contain a mass of varied matter on heraldry, local history, place-name lore, forts and brochs, cup-markings, torcs and armlets, stone hammers and bronze axes galore—of which the very catalogue is tremendous. Yet the book is strong rather in facts and things than in demonstrations—a healthy circumstance. First on the list is an excellent paper on the Barony of Mouswald in Dumfrieshire, a product of much zealous research. It was one of the latest labours of Mr. J. J. Reid, the Queen's Remembrancer. The barony long belonged to the family of Carruthers, an early scion of their house having been a moving spirit in the war for Scottish freedom during the boyhood of David II. Sir Herbert Maxwell writes a long descriptive and profusely illustrated account of stone and bronze weapons, celts, spearheads and cauldrons from Wigtonshire. Mr. David Marshall prints some valuable documents, and treats of the Earldom of Orkney and the Lordship of Zetland. Mr. Peter Miller deals in two separate papers with Clackmannan and Edinburgh as place-names. The former contains a cut of the "Clackmannan stone," a whinstone boulder. We cannot say we are satisfied with the derivation of Clackmannan and the meaning of "monk's stone." Mr. Miller accepts too easily the view that in Scotland, Clachmonach, or any kindred form, would become Clackmannan. Also in dealing with Edinburgh, although he makes out a fair case for the belief that Edin was its old name, he fails to explain away the awkward fact that the oldest charters spell the word Edunesburg, Edenesburg, and Edensburg, oftener than Edenburg, Edinburg, and Edynburg, without the *s*, which we take to be of great etymological importance. Without committing ourselves, and without espousing the cause of King Edwin of Northumberland, we do not think Mr. Miller has proved that Edinburgh might not have been etymologically and historically Edwin's burg. Can he give us a few clear instances of Celtic towns taking the English suffix "burgh"? There is a great deal of loose writing, not by Scottish antiquaries only, on place-names. It is habitually assumed that when you have any two words, the one Celtic (like Edin, Gaelic for a hill-face, or Eaglais, a church), the other English (like burh, burgh, or ham, house), you can slap the

two together and make a place-name, like Edinburgh or Eaglesham. But those who believe there was a grammar in the baptism of places, know that Celtic and English were very much like oil and water, and would scarcely mix. There are well-defined exceptions, of which the chief is that amalgamation takes place readily enough when a Celtic word like *loch* or *glen* has become English. But this has not been the case with either *Eden* or *Eaglais*, and Eaglesham almost certainly means the home of a person named *Ægle*. Can Mr. Miller furnish a single instance of a free-standing Celtic town-name like *Eden*, taking the possessive form in *s*, and followed by "burgh"? We have an impression that the well-known *Salisbury Crags* beside the Scottish capital are named in old writs *Sarisbury* or *Saersbri*. *Saer* or *Saher* was a common Christian name in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. *Edinburgh* need not have been King *Edwin*'s any more than the *Saer* of *Salisbury Crags* needed to be the *Saer de Quincy* known to history. In short, we want more light on this question before discarding the evidence of the *Holyrood* charter with the spelling *Eduinesburgh*. Dr. David Christison covers a wide field in writing about the hill forts of *Lorne* and *Nether Lochaber*. Mr. P. J. Anderson gives some useful notes on heraldic representations and relative inscriptions at the Colleges of Aberdeen. It is pleasant to come across a *saltire* and *chief*, the date 1536, and the initials *H.B.* indicating the armorial bearings of *Hector Boece*, the arch-embellisher of Scots history. *Boece* was proud of his descent from the *Bruce* country; his ancestors, he said, were barons of *Dryfesdale*. He might have added that one of them was killed in *Annandale* fighting for *David II.* The *Brucean* *saltire* and *chief* on his coat-of-arms is, therefore, easily understood. Several other papers must remain unnoticed here, two or three recording the discovery of additional stones with the double-disc and bent rod symbols; but we cannot close without awarding the palm for readability and interest to two articles. One is by Dr. *Munro*, a leading authority on lake dwellings, and describes his visit to some *terp* mounds in *Holland*. A *terp* mound is a lake dwelling left after the lake has disappeared, it may be called a stranded *crannog*. Dr. *Munro* is both exact and graphic. The second paper singled out for special praise is Dr. *Joseph Anderson*'s notice of the relics of *St. Fillan* and their *Dewars*, or hereditary keepers.

The first quarterly issue of the journal of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, for the year 1890, contains an interesting memoir of *Dudley Loftus*, a celebrated Irish antiquary of the seventeenth century, by *Professor Stokes*; an illustrated paper on "Celtic Remains in England," by *J. L. Robinson*, pointing out the remarkable similarity between English and Irish early crosses; an account of the ancient Chapter House of the Priory of *Holy Trinity*, *Dublin*, with a folding-plate, by *Thomas Drew*; ancient mural inscriptions in county *Limerick*, by *J. G. Barry*, with two plates; as well as various other articles of merit and interest. The notes in the "Miscellanea" section are a good feature. We notice one misprint: "Eydam," under the photograph of

Eyam cross, *Derbyshire*, will puzzle English readers. The next general meeting of this society will be held at *Athlone* on Tuesday, July 8.



On June 3 the *LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY* held a general meeting, Dr. *Edwin Freshfield* taking the chair. The members and friends of the society first met in the courtyard of the *Bank of England*. After pointing out the notable features of the spot, and describing its original appearance, with the *Wall Brook* running through (an unhealthy and plague-bearing stream, whose malodour was responsible for the deaths of the resident squire and some rectors), the president led his party round to *Lothbury*, and entered *St. Margaret's Church*. Here again the old course of the *Wall Brook* was pointed out, running under the chancel window and past the altar, as was also the font, a rare piece of sculptured marble, executed by the famous *Grinling Gibbons*. A beautiful picture was shown of the church as it may appear after the proposed restoration. A movement was then made to the *Brewers' Hall*, a splendid old place after the *Jacobean* style, where the *Brewers' Company* had kindly displayed many valuable relics. Mr. *Welsh*, the honorary secretary, contributed an interesting paper on "The Early History of the *Brewers' Company* as told by their own Records."



At a meeting of the *SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY* held on June 3, a paper was read by *Professor G. Maspero* "Sur les Dynasties Divines de l'Ancienne Egypte." The president (Mr. *P. le Page Renouf*) also read a paper on "The Tale of *Joseph* and *Asenath*." The next meeting of the society will be held on Thursday, November 4.



We have received from the *SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY* part 1, vol. x., of their *Collections* which has just been issued. We must compliment the new secretaries on a most interesting production. Mr. *Waller*, F.S.A., contributes an important paper on the "Very Valuable Wall-Paintings in *St. Mary's Church, Guildford*," to which we made reference a few months ago. The learned ecclesiologist advances a theory explaining the subject of these mural paintings which is well supported and worthy of most careful examination. If we mistake not, it will be accepted by antiquaries as the true interpretation of the paintings. From the church registers and parish books of *Ockley*, Mr. *Alfred R. Bax* produces a vast amount of information of the deepest interest. He recalls, in an admirable paper, very many quaint village customs, and much of the internal life of a typical *Surrey* village in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mr. *George C. Williamson*, who is now, we suppose, the leading authority on *Traders' Tokens*, has a paper on the "Seventeenth-Century Tokens of *Surrey*," illustrated by two beautiful lithographs of the rarer tokens. We believe, as regards *Surrey*, this is the first distinct information on these quaint memorials, and it is befitting that a subject so important to *Surrey* antiquaries should be so completely dealt with by the editor of the standard work on *Traders' Tokens*.

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Mr. Kershaw, F.S.A., has found time amidst his multifarious duties in Lambeth Palace Library to write a chatty, bright paper on "Wandsworth Manor-house," illustrated with two charming phototypes and a map. A valuable paper on the "Guildford Grammar School" follows, and is from the pen of Mr. D. M. Stevens. It is crammed with facts, and is an important addition to local history, especially at the present time, when the building is undergoing a so-called restoration. The eyes of antiquaries are watching this restoration with some anxiety, and we only trust their fears as to its result will not be justified. Mr. Waller describes with his customary accuracy an ancient brass from Neiley Abbey. Mr. Tarver, F.S.A., has some memoranda on a monument at Streatham Church. Several Surrey wills are communicated by Mr. Crisp, and, to conclude the volume, we are delighted to see the first portion of the Surrey Visitation of 1623, for which we have so long waited. The volume is a remarkably valuable one, and merited we think a notice somewhat more lengthy than usual. May we be critical enough to point out, however, that amongst the list of vice-presidents of the society there are one or two errors in style? We especially notice Earl Onslow for Earl of Onslow, and the same error occurs further on in the name of Lord Lovelace.



At the annual meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on May 19, Professor J. H. Middleton gave an interesting description of a sixteenth-century jug, exhibited by Professor G. F. Browne. This beer-jug is made of what is called, in Elizabethan inventories, "Cullen (Cologne) ware." The designs consist of three female figures in the costume of the potter's own time: I. Judith holding a sword and the head of Holophernes; with scroll over her head inscribed "IVDIT 1569." II. Queen Esther standing with folded hands: "ESTER HAT FICTORIA," i.e. "Esther has the victory." III. Lucretia holding a dagger to her breast: "LVCRECIA A° 1569." It seems that this very interesting piece of dated Cullen ware was dug up recently in Downing Street. A signet-gem of the fourth century belonging to the Rev. S. S. Lewis was then shown. The gem is of exceptionally fine workmanship and is a very beautiful sard, an oval of about 1 inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, engraved with a figure of Christ, bearded, in short tunic and long boots; bearing a sheep with curved horns on His shoulders. He stands on an anchor, emblem of Faith; two lambs leap up towards Him. Behind Him is a tree, on which three birds are sitting. In the field are two fishes—the ΙΧΘΥΣ being the well-known emblem of Christ.



The members of the LEWISHAM ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on May 31, visited the prehistoric monuments in the grounds of Charles Hill, Esq., F.S.A., at Rockhurst, West Hoathly, Sussex. A paper was read by Dr. Phené, the well-known authority on antiquities of this class. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Phené reminded the society that they were standing in the sacred spot of the wood of Anderida. One of the huge blocks of stone, upon which are rude

traces of nose and lips, he identified with the goddess Andrastra, a local female divinity of the district, mentioned by Dion Cassius and others, who was worshipped in days long anterior to the Roman invasion. Other relics of the same religion Dr. Phené believes can be found in the gigantic human figures mapped out on the chalk soil at Wilmington and elsewhere; and he suggests that these great figures were the sacrificial idols described by Cæsar, it being a manifest absurdity to suppose that the wicker-work idols described by that writer could have been upright figures, but rather enclosed spaces in the figure of a man—or other form—into which the victims were driven and sacrificed. The particular figure before them was of another class, being a sphinx-like head some 20 feet in height, and more than 60 feet in circumference. Dr. Phené's interesting paper, which also touched upon the traces of serpent worship in England, was unfortunately curtailed by want of time, and it is hoped that an opportunity will be given the members of hearing it in full next winter.



We have received the second part of the eleventh volume of the Proceedings of the YORKSHIRE GEOLOGICAL AND POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY, which contains an able paper on the "Pre-history of the Village of Fimber," by Mr. J. R. Mortimer. Fimber is a village of great antiquity, situated within a large entrenched enclosure; but in addition to this entrenchment there are traces of even older earthworks, which Mr. Mortimer calls "hollow ways," or covered ways. On the uncultivated hillsides these sunk roads have now the appearance of narrow terraces; but many sections have been cut, and seem to prove that originally they were of sufficient height to hide from view a tall man while passing along the bottom. The hollow ways must have been constructed in pre-Roman times, as at half their depth many fragments of hard Roman pottery have been found, thus indicating that the entrenched roads had been disused and half filled up by slowly accumulating débris, before the potsherds had found their way into them. There are also various tumuli in the immediate vicinity of Fimber, some of which have been excavated by Mr. Mortimer with very interesting results.



The annual Whitsuntide excursion of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was this year made into the North-West of Yorkshire. On Wednesday, May 28, a party of members left Manchester for Barnard Castle, stopping for about two hours *en route* at Kirkby Stephen, where they visited the parish church, which contains many fragments of early Norman date, including a portion of a cross with the figure of the devil bound in chains. Arriving at Barnard Castle, the castle was first visited. It was founded very early in the twelfth century by one of the Baliol family, from whom the castle and town have derived their names. The parish church and the new Bowes Museum were also inspected. On Thursday the party started early for Eggleston Abbey, formerly occupied by P्रæmonstratensian or White Canons. It lies on the right bank of the Tees, about two miles from Barnard Castle. There are many

features of interest about the church, which is chiefly in the Early English style of architecture, with additions of later styles. The remains of the domestic buildings are tolerably extensive, but they give tokens of comparatively recent occupation, which have deprived them of their former monastic character. The party next proceeded to Richmond, and visited the castle, with its fine Norman keep standing 100 feet high, the masonry as perfect as when it was completed by the builder soon after the Conquest. It is now occupied by the volunteers as a store-house for arms. Friday morning was devoted to a visit to Easby Abbey, founded in 1152, like Eggleston for Premonstratensian Canons. Here the party were guided over the ruins by the Rev. W. Palmer, Vicar of Easby, whose lucid explanations were greatly appreciated. The parish church of Easby, which stands close to the abbey, is full of interest, notably so in the frescoes, which have been found underneath the coating of whitewash which formerly disfigured the chancel walls. The subjects embraced the several events in the life of Christ, of the creation and fall of man, and emblems of the four seasons. On Saturday morning a beautiful walk was taken along the Shawl, a limestone terrace overlooking the Wensleydale Valley, and commanding extensive and beautiful views. Proceeding up the valley, a drive through Bolton Park brought the visitors to Bolton Castle, the place of confinement of Mary Queen of Scots, and soon to Aysgarth, whence train was taken to Hawes Junction, and thence by the Midland to Manchester.



THE KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY holds its Annual Congress at Canterbury on July 21 and 22. After visiting the church of St. Alphege and the cathedral, the members will see the fine Jacobean panelling in Mr. Chapman's house, called St. Martin's Priory, and then the recent discoveries made by Canon Routledge at St. Martin's Church will be visited, and also the Roman remains in the ruins of St. Pancras Chapel. The new Lord-Lieutenant, Earl Stanhope, will preside at the annual dinner, after which an evening meeting will be held at St. Augustine's College, in the crypt beneath the library. At that meeting Canon Routledge will speak of three Roman churches in Canterbury, and Canon Scott-Robertson is expected to read a paper on the "Tombs of the Archbishops." On July 22 it is intended that visits shall be paid to the churches of Chatham, Chilham, Godmersham, and Waltham, and to the castle at Chilham.



The Perpignan Exhibition, which was opened on May 10, has proved to be decidedly interesting. In the section of *Sciences historiques* M. Pierre Vidal, an able archaeologist and author of various antiquarian works, together with M. Desplanque, the Keeper of the Records of the department of the Pyrénées Orientales, have brought together a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts, rare books, and archaeological relics found in the vicinity. Among the objects of interest is a copy of *Les Comédies de Térence* of the end of the fifteenth century; "l'impression offre un peu le caractère des xylographies ou livres imprimés

sur planches gravées;" there are also good specimens of eleventh and twelfth century missals well illustrated.



On Saturday, June 7, the second excursion of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place. Seventy members and friends joined in the expedition, and visited Woodsome Hall and Almondbury Church. The principal feature in the mansion at Woodsome is the central hall or "housebody," a noble apartment wainscotted in old oak, with huge fireplace, minstrels' gallery, and quaint windows projecting from an upper floor. The hall is rich in antique carved furniture, and contains numerous ancient warlike weapons and family pictures. A visit to Almondbury Church, which was very carefully restored about fifteen years since through the endeavours of the late Canon Hulbert, brought a pleasant day to a close. The Bradford Society has arranged excursions to the following places: On July 5 to Holker Hall and Cartmell Church; on August 4 to Whitby Abbey, Church, and Museum; and on September 13 to Aldborough and Boroughbridge.



We have received the annual report and transactions of the PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION, AND DEVON AND CORNWALL NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. During the past year an unusually large number of lectures on interesting and various subjects have been delivered to the members; we note amongst others "The Monumental Art of the Ancient Egyptians," "Some Extinct Cornish Families," "Social and Moral Condition of Rome in the First Century," "The Rise of English Engraving," and "The Practical Aspect of Marine Zoology." The chief contribution is an excellent paper on "The Moorland Plym," by Mr. R. Handford Worth, which is rendered more valuable by the numerous engravings. We are sorry to hear that this energetic institution, which is doing such a useful work, is much crippled for want of funds. An attempt was made to consider if any steps could be taken to raise a sum for the reduction of the debt, but no decision was arrived at.



On May 31 the UPPER NORWOOD ATHENÆUM made an interesting excursion to view the remarkable monuments of "Kits' Cott-house" and the "Countless Stones" under the able superintendence of Mr. Samuel Bowyer, who read an excellent paper on the relics. "Kits' Cott-house" is in the shape of a hut or sentry-box, made up of four large stones: two on each side are set in the ground and nearly upright, a third but smaller one supports them at right angles, and the capstone, which covers them as a roof, is that of the greatest weight and size, weighing, it is estimated, over ten tons. The stone on the south is 8 feet high by 7½ feet broad, and its thickness 2 feet, thought to weigh eight tons. The north rather smaller, the same thickness, but about 7 feet high by 7½ feet, weighing about eight tons. The back or middle stone is 5 feet either way, about 1 foot thick, and might weigh two tons, not more. The historian

John Stow, in giving an account of the battle fought near Aglethorpe, now Ailford, in Kent, in the year 455, says: "There was slain in this same battell, Catigern, whose monument remaineth to this day, on a great plain heath in this parish, and is now corruptly called Cits Cothouse for Catigernus." The heap called the "Countless Stones," as they cannot be counted, is similar to the perfect chamber of Kits' Cotty; it may have chanced to fall in through antiquarian research.



On Saturday, June 7, the DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY made an excursion to Wilne and Sawley. The party drove from Derby to Wilne Church, the interesting features of which were well described. At this place the old font, made out of the inverted base of an early Saxon cross, was an object of special note. The expedition then proceeded to Sawley Church where a paper, descriptive of its history and recent restoration, was read by the Rev. A. E. Clarke.*



The first expedition of the SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB for this year was made on Tuesday, May 20. The route was from Shrewsbury to Minsterley and thence to the Corndon. The party also visited the Hoarstones, a supposed Druidical circle, situated in boggy ground. Extracts were read from Hartsorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, written in 1838. At that time there were thirty-two of these stones, averaging from 1 to 2 feet above ground; probably the original number was forty, corresponding with the circle at Keswick and the second circle at Stonehenge. Mr. Cooper gave an account of two other ancient monuments, lying in a line connecting the Hoarstones with the Corndon Mountain. These are the large circle at Mitchell's Fold, and the three stones called the "Whetstones," which are grouped together at the northern end of Corndon. It was suggested that the three groups were intended to represent a serpent, the Whetstones forming the head, the circle at Mitchell's Fold the middle, and the Hoarstones the tail, the connecting vertebrae being wanting; and it was supposed that these singular monuments were connected with serpent-worship.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

A NEW translation of Rabelais has just been completed by Mr. W. F. Smith, Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. No translation of Rabelais has been issued since that made by Sir Thomas Urquhart at the beginning of the eighteenth

* The Council of this society has addressed a letter to the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Werburgh's, Derby, expressing regret at hearing of the contemplated scheme of alteration, and earnestly deprecating the demolition of the existing edifice.

century. The present work will consist of two large octavo volumes, the price of each copy being 25s. The publisher is Mr. A. P. Watt, 2, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.



The Rev. Marmaduke C. F. Morris proposes to publish a work on the *Yorkshire Dialect, as spoken in the North and East Ridings*. The ordinary language of the North-country people has undergone many changes during the last few years, and much that is interesting and worth preserving in our mother tongue is now disappearing. This is much to be regretted. Mr. Morris is endeavouring to collect all such relics of the past, which would otherwise be doomed to oblivion, and appeals to Yorkshiremen to furnish him with any lingering traces of bygone words, or peculiar Yorkshire phrases, sayings, modes of expression and grammatical usages. We hope that he may be successful in his work.



Mr. William Andrews has in the press a volume entitled *Obsolete Punishments*, which promises to be an interesting account of the many curious punishments of bygone times. The book will include chapters on the pillory, curing scolds, penance in white sheets, the drunkard's cloak, the punishments of authors and witches, and many other subjects. It will be profusely illustrated, and brought out in an edition uniform with the *Curiosities of the Church* which is reviewed in this issue.



A new edition, limited to 250 copies, of the *History of Temple Newsam*, by Mr. W. Wheeler, is now in the press. The publishers are Messrs. Goodall and Suddick, of Cookridge Street, Leeds. It is twenty years since the last edition appeared, so that the present re-issue is much needed; it has been carefully revised and augmented, and supplied with an exhaustive index. This work can hardly fail to delight readers of Yorkshire history.



The Spenser Society which was established in 1867, for the purpose of reprinting the rarer poetical literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, has faithfully carried out the intentions of the founders; forty-eight volumes of excellent type have now been produced. The Council feel that their work is by no means finished, and are confident that there are many lovers of the literature of the Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Carolean ages who would gladly join if they were made acquainted with the valuable and beautiful reproductions of the Society. A new series has been started, and a favourable opportunity to join is thus given to those desirous of doing so. The subscription is one guinea a year, which may be paid to the Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Thompson, Wilmslow, Cheshire.



A new volume of the *Book-lover's Library* will shortly be published by Mr. Elliot Stock, entitled *How to Catalogue a Library*, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. This manual of practical directions will probably be a valuable addition to this well-known series.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIALS. Edited by James Paton. *James MacLehose and Sons*, Glasgow, Publishers to the University. Extra scap. folio, pp. 360, 30 plates, and 287 text illustrations. Price £2 12s. 6d.

This sumptuous and noble volume is the outcome of the interest aroused by the historical and archaeological collection which was brought together in the Glasgow International Exhibition of 1888. It was rightly felt that the collection was of far too important and national a character to be dispersed without any other memorial than the pages of the official catalogue, nor must it be thought that this volume is any mere account or picturing of a whole collection *en masse* without any discrimination. Everything has been examined carefully by experts, and not suffered to find a place in this volume if trivial or of local and limited interest. The editor has had the assistance, in special parts, of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., Joseph Anderson, LL.D., Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S.J., John M. Gray, D. H. Fleming, Professor John Ferguson, LL.D., and of several other gentlemen, well known as specialists in their respective departments. The article upon old Scottish silver plate and its hall-marks, by Mr. A. J. S. Brook, F.S.A. (Scot.), though brief, gives far more information than has yet been made known upon this subject, and is well illustrated by interesting examples. The paper on archery by the same writer is also noteworthy; the medals of the Royal Company of Archers are therein described and illustrated for the first time. That remarkable relic the Kennet ciborium is depicted in colours on the frontispiece to the volume, and has also two other plates of details assigned to it. The most valuable and interesting of the relics of Queen Mary, preserved by Lord Balfour of Burleigh at Kennet, is this splendidly enamelled copper-gilt-covered cup or ciborium, which is said to have been presented by Queen Mary to Sir James Balfour. On the bowl are six medallions containing subjects from the Old Testament, and on the cover six similar medallions depicting events in our Lord's life, forming the antitypes of the types of the Old Testament. It is of thirteenth-century date. A far older relic of Christianity is the "Bachnell More," or pastoral staff of St. Molnag, a follower of St. Columba, who flourished at the commencement of the seventh century. It is here faithfully depicted and described. We wish we had more space at our disposal to describe some more of the varied objects of interest that are here so faithfully illustrated. The contents of the volume are most varied—prehistoric Roman, early Christian, and mediæval remains; historical and personal relics of Mary Queen of Scots, of the Covenanters, and of the Jacobite period; Scottish literature, from early Bibles down to Walter Scott; burghal memorials,

masonic relics, and beggars' badges; and Scottish life, in its military, industrial, and domestic aspects. It would be difficult to praise the book too much; perhaps its highest praise is that it is well worthy of its comprehensive title, *Scottish National Memorials*. It reflects credit on publisher, printers, editor, sub-editor, artists, and papermakers; in short, on all concerned in its production.

† † †
LONDON IN 1890. Originally compiled by Herbert Fry. *W. H. Allen and Co.* Pp. 275. Price 2s.

This is at once the cheapest and the best handy guide-book to London. It is illustrated by twenty most helpful bird's-eye views of the principal streets, as well as by a map showing the chief suburbs and environs, and by a street-map of central London. This edition of a work originally compiled by the late Mr. Herbert Fry, has been well revised and brought up to date for this its ninth year of publication. The revision and enlargement have been done, we understand (though not so stated in the book), by the competent hands of Messrs. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., and A. M. Heathcote. The archaeology seems thoroughly trustworthy. The reader of a handbook ought not, we think, to be able to discover the special religious convictions of the author or authors; but this is not the case with *London in 1890*. If any of our readers are curious as to the apparent convictions of the authors, whether High Church or Low Church, whether Puritan or Roman Catholic, let them buy the book and find out for themselves. A slight revision in this respect is all the improvement that we can suggest.

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QUAINT LONDON. By "Old Mortality." *Truelove and Shirley*. Price 1s. 6d.

This is a charmingly got-up little book, containing sixteen permanently printed photographs of interesting "bits" of Old London. Most of the illustrations are taken from the photographs of the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London, by permission of Mr. Alfred Marks. They include St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; the Old Bell, Holborn; Lincoln's Inn Gate House; and the Water Gate, York House; as well as less known interior details such as Tallow Chandler's Hall, Dowgate Hill, and the Great Hall, Charterhouse. But the most delightful picture is that of Staple Inn Hall from the interior. The refreshing sight of green grass between two of the busiest thoroughfares in London may still meet the eye of one who wanders out of the "hurly-burly" into the stillness of Staple's Inn, which resembles an Oxford quad in its peaceful calm. This happily-conceived booklet concludes with an etching of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate. The letter-press, though necessarily brief, seems accurate and trustworthy wherever we have tested it.

† † †
NORWOOD AND DULWICH, PAST AND PRESENT. With Historical and Descriptive Notes. By Allan M. Galer. *Truelove and Shirley*. Crown 4to., pp. 123. Price 6s.

Hitherto there has been a complete absence of any monograph either on Dulwich or Norwood; Mr. Galer has worthily supplied this deficiency. The

threefold aim of this book is to relate in concise form the history of Dulwich, without the story of the college to overshadow the story of the village ; to make a first attempt towards a history of Norwood ; and to write a brief, relevant, and accurate life of Edward Alleyn, the founder of the college.

Of the large wood, Northwood or Norwood, to the north of Croydon, there can be but little to say, but that little has been gleaned and put together in an interesting way. Its position and condition, a century and a half ago from the present time, is made clear by a reproduction from Rocque's map of London and its environs, taken in 1746. The perambulations to the Vicar's Oak in Elizabeth's reign, Cromwell's seizure of the wood, the Horns Tavern, the Norwood gipsies, the mineral spa, and the present condition of the district of Norwood, are all faithfully set forth.

The manor of Dulwich was bestowed on the priory of Bermondsey by Henry I. ; the few references to the manor in the priory annals (which are among the Harl. MSS.) are given. Edward Alleyn bought the property in 1606 from the family to whom the king had sold it after the dissolution. The old college was begun in 1613, but not formally opened till 1619. In describing the college chapel, Mr. Galen notes that it is inscribed with "a curious anagram in Greek." This is not a correct description. The words are the Greek version of Ps. li. 2, and form a palindrome inscription, that is, it is capable of being read forwards or backwards. Nor is it stated that this same inscription is to be found on several old English and Continental fonts. The story of the once famed wells of Dulwich, and of its various noted houses, is well told, and there is a good chapter on local celebrities. Alleyn's life has often been given, but this is the first time that it has been set out with clearness and accuracy, "with a due rejection of the many spurious facts that have obtained credence, owing to the spurious additions to the college manuscripts." The volume is profusely illustrated ; it is sure to be deservedly popular.

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VISITATIONS OF ENGLISH CLUNIAC FOUNDATIONS.

By Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Royal 8vo, pp. 52.

The Order of Cluni possessed thirty-five subordinate houses in England, the first established of which was the Priory of Barnstaple. The Vicar-General of the Order was, in almost every instance, the Prior of St. Pancras of Lewes. The Order of Cluni obtained from Gregory VII., who had himself been a Cluniac monk, special immunity from diocesan supervision, but its monasteries were regularly visited by delegated ecclesiastics from the parent house. These visitations were undertaken for the purpose of promoting uniformity in discipline, for the correction of abuses, for the reformation of morals, and for the maintenance of each convent's temporal rights. The visitors, selected from their own Order, were nominated yearly by the General Chapter held at Cluni. The General Chapter was composed of the heads of all abbeys and priories, attendance being compulsory under pain of deposition ; but the abbots and priors of England, together with those of other distant provinces, were exempted from attendance save once in three years. Sir George Duckett has done

excellent service to ecclesiology in translating, from the original records in the National Library of France, the English visitations of 1262, 1275-6, and 1279, together with parts of those for the years 1298, 1300, and 1405. The first of these are the earliest visitations extant of any English houses. To these visitations are added an important ordinance, of the year 1247, regulating the Bede and Obit Rolls of the Order.

* * *

THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS. By Rev. Canon Isaac Taylor, LL.D. *Walter Scott.* Crown 8vo, pp. xi., 349. Price 3s. 6d.

That this account of the prehistoric ethnology and civilization of Europe is of much value and research is guaranteed by the very name of the author. Canon Taylor tells us that this volume does not aim at setting forth new views or speculations, but that it is rather a summary of the labour of many scholars, and a critical digest of a considerable literature. He has drawn largely upon the works of four German scholars, Cuno, Pöschel, Penka, and Schrader ; but as these are practically unknown authors, especially the first named, to the great majority of well-informed Englishmen, this book is for England an almost new revelation. Professor Max Müller's argument, first put forth some thirty years ago, as to a common primitive Aryan ancestry for Indians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Slaves, Celts and Germans, based almost exclusively on philological grounds, although at one time so universally accepted, has already been undermined, and Canon Taylor now blows it once for all to the winds. He proves to the hilt that identity of speech does not of necessity imply identity of race, any more than diversity of speech implies diversity of race. "The language of Cornwall is the same as the language of Essex, but the blood is Celtic in one case, and Teutonic in the other. The language of Cornwall is different from that of Brittany, but the blood is largely the same. Two related languages, such as French and Italian, point to an earlier language, from which both have descended ; but it by no means follows that French and Italians, who speak those languages, have descended from common ancestors."

Canon Taylor's speculation as to the relations of the Basques and Iberians is quite original, and, to our mind, one of the most valuable sections of the book. But he is for the most part more at home as a destructive critic of mistaken theories of the past, rather than the builder of lasting erections. With some of his theories we are utterly at variance. There is nothing very original in making religion almost entirely a matter of skull formation ; such reasoning is to be expected from agnostic professors and German rationalists ; the originality comes in when we find these arguments cleverly marshalled by a canon and a rector of the Church of England. The awkward part of it is that such theories are in absolute antagonism with the mission of Jesus Christ to the founders of the faith, which was to be as wide as the world itself, and with the assertion of St. Paul that his message was as much for the Scythian as the Greek, as much for the freeborn Roman as for all the sweepings of the slave marts of every clime. But the missionary, according to the gospel of Canon

Taylor, would have to go about armed with a measuring-tape, and would have to first satisfy himself by the skull index whether there was any use in preaching at all, and then if he thought it worth while to make the attempt, the tape would tell him what kind of preaching would pay the best, for the dolichocephalic race is Protestant, and the brachycephalic race is Roman Catholic.

Valuable as this book is in many respects, its anthropology has to be received with caution. Canon Taylor, in his preface, speaks of Dr. Rudolph Virchow as "the greatest of the Germans," but he breaks away from him in some important particulars. As an instance of Dr. Taylor's occasional slips, from lack of wider reading, that vitiate some of his arguments, it may be mentioned that, on page 173, the controversy as to the antiquity of the practice of shaving is introduced in order to show "the way in which philological conclusions have been corrected by archaeology." It has been contended that the primitive Aryans shaved their beards on the ground of the identity of the Greek *ξυπόν* and the Sanskrit *kshurā*, words which both denote a razor. Dr. Taylor, however, quotes with approval the statement of Helbig that the Sanskrit word only means a flint-flake for scraping hair off hides, as "it would be difficult to shave with a stone, however sharp"; and the Swiss pile buildings show that the early Aryans were still in the stone age. This sounds very conclusive, only we happen to know, and Dr. Taylor ought to have known, that stone razors are even now in use, not only among wild tribes, but in comparative civilization. In the *Land of the Quetzal*, recently published by Mr. W. T. Brigham, the writer speaks of the strange experience of being thus shaved, stating that a little care was needed to avoid taking away the cuticle, but adding, "these stone razors are admirable substitutes for Sheffield steel, and are always sharp."



BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—Many antiquarian magazines have reached us this month, including several from America; the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* for May is a specially good number. Two attractive little guide-books have just been published, *Picturesque Wales* and *New Holidays in Essex*; these are both wonderful sixpennyworths, and the brief archaeological information contained in them is accurate and careful.

We have received the *History of Russia*, *Monumental History of the British Church*, *A Calendar of Wills relating to the County of Kent (1384-1559)*, the *History of Okehampton*, *The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons*, and many others; but owing to pressure on our space, the reviews will appear in our next issue.



Correspondence.

LOW SIDE WINDOWS.

I AM glad to find from the numerous communications on the subject of the use of the Low Side Window which appear in the last issue of the *Antiquary*, that the interest is not only being kept up but is increasing; I therefore beg, as an advocate of what may be called the Hand-bell Theory, to offer the following observations, which, I trust, may strengthen the case of those who first suggested this view of the use to which these curious openings were applied.

Thinking that, perhaps, in the ceremonies of the Mass, as used in the Roman Catholic Church at the present day, some relic of the custom might be traced, I find that it is the usage to ring a bell three times during the service. First, at the words *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus, Deus Sabaoth*, towards the end of the Preface; secondly, when the priest spreads his hands over the oblation; and thirdly, at the elevation of the host and chalice. The first and second ringings are made by the small bell, and the third on a larger bell or gong, and in places where they possess them on one of the bells in the tower. The smaller bell is used to give notice to the congregation of the approach of the most solemn part of the Mass; and I think it at least probable that such notice might have been given in former times from the Low Window, to warn those passing the church of what was about to take place within, in order that they might prepare to make fitting reverence and adoration.

As it is admitted that the ceremonies of the Mass (except in some small particulars) have been strictly retained, and are nearly identical with those of mediæval times, I think that the present custom of ringing the bells inside may have been only adopted for the purpose of secrecy in the troublous times of persecution. As to the various positions of these openings, it may be accounted for from the fact that altars were placed frequently in the aisles, and I believe traces of them have been found even in rood-lofts.

To the objection that from these windows being so near the ground the sound of the bell could not travel, I would suggest that the large bell would give the requisite warning to those at work in the fields at a distance, or when engaged in the occupations of home.

What seems really remarkable is that what one would think to be a necessary adjunct to every church, is found in comparatively few; but the same may be remarked of aumbries, sedilia, Easter sepulchres, etc.

In conclusion, I would venture to suggest that those who advocate any particular theory should bring to bear every circumstance favouring their special views, so that at the end of the controversy the different ideas might be tabulated to assist in coming to a decision, if such be possible. For an account of the theories which have from time to time

been broached, I would recommend a most interesting letter which appeared in the *Sacristy*, of November, 1872, by H. B. Taylor, in which the arguments for and against each are clearly and concisely given.

D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

2, Jarratt Street,
Hull.

P.S.—It should be remembered that where many chantries were founded, the Masses would be frequent and daily, and that it would be sufficient notice of the elevation if given on the small bell from the Low Side Window. The large bell might be only used for the parish Mass on Sundays, or Holy Days of obligation.

MURAL PAINTINGS AT PICKERING
CHURCH.

I was greatly interested in the account given by Rev. G. H. Lightfoot in the April *Antiquary* of the restoration of the elaborate series of wall-paintings of the parish church of Pickering. I own, however, to having felt more than doubtful as to the expediency and fitness of the reparation that had been undertaken, so far as I was able to judge from the printed account. But the article induced me to make a pilgrimage to the church of St. Peter, Pickering, and I wish to put briefly on record the great pleasure that the sight of these fifteenth-century church pictures gave me. Ecclesiologists owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Lightfoot for the scholarly ability and painstaking conservation with which he has superintended this delicate task of reparation. All my scruples as to the propriety of the steps taken at once vanished on my actually seeing the accomplished work. Pickering Church can now give an incomparably better idea of mediæval wall-decoration of the legendary character than any other ecclesiastical edifice in England. I write this, because I think that many summer visitors to Scarborough, Whitby, or Filey, may like to know of the exceptional interest that attaches to this church.

F.S.A.

A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PRAYER-
BOOK.

In your review of my little work (*A Fourteenth-Century Prayer-Book*) you speak of the rhymed version of the Creed as belonging to the *Prymer*. It is really from another MS., and although so mentioned in the Introduction, should have had a page marked Appendix before it.

H. LITTLEHALES.

Clovelly.

HOLY WELLS.

I shall be grateful to any of your readers who will kindly supply me with any legends attaching to the following wells :

Somersetshire.

St. Adelm's, Doultong. | Hunts, West Lydford.

Staffordshire.

Holy Well, Sudbury. | St. Chad's, Moreton.

St. Chad's, Lichfield. | Lady Well, Swineford.

St. Cuthbert's, Done.

Suffolk.

Our Lady, Woolpit.

Sussex.

Nun's, Nuthurst. | Normandy, Horsham.

St. Dunstan's, Mayfield. | ——? Lewes.

Westmoreland.

Our Lady's, Orton. | Holy, Witherslack.

—? Brougham Castle.

Worcestershire.

St. Anne's, Malvern. | —? Tenbury.

Yorkshire.

St. Peter's, Doncaster. | St. Hilda's, Hinderwell.

St. Michael's, Wells. | Lady Anne's, Morley.

St. John's, Sutton-in-the-
Forest. | Robin Hood's, Barnsdale.

St. Catharine's, Loversall. | Hoborn's, Doncaster.

St. John's, Lewisham. | St. Cuthbert's, Scorton.

St. Hilda's, Kettleness. | St. Cuthbert's, Uckerby.

St. Cedd's, Lastingham. | St. Cuthbert's, Embsay.

St. Peter's, Barnby-on-the-Marsh. | St. Helen's, Staniland.

St. Helen's, "Helen's, "Burnsall.

SS. Margaret and "Helen's, "Burnsall.

And any in the counties of Bedford, Bucks, Cambs, Durham, Gloucestershire, Hunts, Monmouth, Rutland, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex.

Answers should be sent to me direct : Albion Crescent, Scarborough.

R. C. HOPE.

Intending contributors are respectfully requested to enclose stamps for the return of the manuscript in case it should prove unsuitable.

During June, July, and August, the CONFERENCE will be suspended.

It will be resumed in the September number, subject : "Suggestions for the better Management and Usefulness of Archaeological Societies."

The "Low Side Window" discussion can be continued in the Correspondence columns.

